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T6  
P5



# Pool, Billiards and Bowling Alleys

AS A PHASE  
Of Commercialized Amusements  
IN  
TOLEDO, OHIO

BY  
*Rev. JOHN J. PHELAN, M. A. Ph.D.*

Author of "Commercialized Amusements  
in Toledo, Ohio"—"Science and Immor-  
tality"—"The Ideal Church"—"The Social  
Gospel"—"The Motion Picture Industry of  
Toledo"

---

FOREWORD BY

REV. D. H. JOHNSTON, D. D.

Chairman of Social Service Commission of Inter-church  
Federation of Toledo, Ohio

PRICE \$1.50

Printed by the Little Book Press  
229-31 Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio

**SOCIAL SURVEY SERIES 1**  
March 1919

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(By J. J. Phelan)

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346938







WARD NUMBER	
1	2
2	23
3	25
4	8
5	9
6	62
7	7
8	14
9	16
10	18
11	18
12	14
13	21
14	11
15	42
16	47
<b>Total</b>	<b>335</b>



**TO MY WIFE**

*"Whatever thing thou doest  
To the Least of Mine and lowest,  
That thou doest unto Me!"*

*From "The Legend Beautiful"—  
LONGFELLOW*

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## **PREFACE**

**Rev. D. H. Johnston**

The purpose of this survey is to get vital and definite information concerning Pool, Billiards and Bowling Alleys, in such a way as to give the public the facts and help to provide an adequate remedy. A careful study of this pamphlet will show its sources of information to be reliable. It gives a very informing digest of the laws of Ohio, and the ordinances of other cities which ought to be helpful in finding a solution for the problem here. It has a series of questions at the close of each section for study classes that might want to use it as a text book on social service. It is a distinct contribution to a better understanding of the social conditions of the city, a study involving two years of time.

The great hold which these amusements have upon the public is seen by the fact that the capital invested in them is over one-half million dollars. The average daily attendance is 9,376, exclusive of Sundays and holidays. Fifteen per cent of those in attendance are under lawful age, and over two-thirds of those in attendance are under 25 years, showing these places are largely patronized by young men and boys in the formative period of their lives.

What is the influence coming out of these places upon the young life of the city? The influence of these places is so bad upon the young of the city that on the recommendation of Chief of Police Herbert, the Safety Director, Chris F. Wall, asked the city council to pass better ordinances covering these amusements. The Grand Jury of

Lucas County, about a year ago, asked for better ordinances in order that the young might be protected. According to this exhibit, twenty per cent of these places are run in connection with saloons and closely associated with drink and gambling. In the most of these places ventilation is bad and they are consequently breeders of crime and disease.

On Feb. 2, 1918, 335 of these places were in operation. On account of the absence of so many young men in the service the number dropped to 117, but since the close of the war and the return of these young men to the city, 51 new places have opened up, for these young men must have places to go for amusement and recreation. These places are conducted solely for commercial gain or profit, and not for the moral and physical up-building of manhood like the Y. M. C. A., the News Boys' Association and other places where wholesome amusement can be found.

The question of amusements and recreation has always been a complex and difficult one, but the question will never be solved by denying the dangers or ignoring the subject. The question, how shall we amuse ourselves or what amusement shall we provide for the young, we must answer whether we will or not, for the young will have their amusements. The real question is, What form shall it take, and how shall the thing needed be supplied. In a word the safe-guarding of play and recreation largely determines our social conditions.

Whatever our prejudices may be in regard to these amusements, one thing is certain, they are

here and here to stay. The only remaining question is, Shall they control us or shall we control them? Shall these amusements be conducted along lines in keeping with our best American ideals or shall they be managed and controlled by foreigners on a purely commercial basis with little or no regard for the manhood that our nation represents.

The forces of evil have claimed and taken possession of many amusements and recreations that are right in themselves and made them wrong in the uses they are put too and in their associations because of their power of attracting and holding the young. These places often serve as community centers for those who have no other place to go, which makes necessary either one or two things. Either community centers must be created under civic control and proper supervision or the Christian and public-spirited people must provide these community centers properly controlled for the recreation of the young. The Government's action in providing amusement for the men in the camps has set the church and community an example that must not be neglected.

The Protestant churches of Toledo, with their membership of 42,000, should help safeguard our youth by seriously considering the need of providing good, clean, healthy sport and amusement for the young people of the city, protecting their interests with adequate safeguards in community centers and other properly managed places.

January 14, 1919.

## Preliminary Considerations

---

**THE HUMAN INSTINCTS** A knowledge of the characteristics of the human instincts is a vital prerequisite to the study of this or other social problem. Instincts represent the social forces at the core of our social institutions. They may be divided into six main classes of twenty-eight sub-divisions. The student in religious education may profitably memorize the suggested outline and be able to give at least one concrete example,—illustrating each division. The list follows:

1. Physical or Fundamental Instinct or Desire.
  - a. Desire for food and self preservation.
  - b. Desire for sex-mating and home development.
  - c. Desire for play and recreation.
  - d. Desire for protection from pain.
2. The Acquisitive Instinct.
  - a. Desire to possess.
  - b. Desire to accumulate.
  - c. Desire to create.
3. The Intellectual Instinct.
  - a. Desire to know as mere curiosity (short-lived).

**14        COMMERCIALIZED AMUSEMENTS**

- b. Desire to know for practical purposes.
- c. Desire to know relation of facts (permanent).
- d. Desire to have truth prevail.
- 4. Social Instinct.
  - a. Desire for mental contact.
  - b. Desire for recognition as a personality.
  - c. Desire to imitate.
  - d. Desire for appreciation (one of greatest).
  - e. Desire to domineer or self-assertion.
- 5. Aesthetic Instinct.
  - a. Recognition of certain types in others.
  - b. Recognition of physical and mental perfection.
  - c. Response to rhythm and harmony.
  - d. Response to color and degrees of light.
  - e. Desire for ornament and decoration.
  - f. Recognition of certain conditions in nature.
  - g. Recognition of certain modes of conduct.
  - h. Recognition of achievement and instinct of workmanship.
- 6. Moral or Religious Instinct.
  - a. Desire to conform to a group standard.
  - b. Desire to conform to a personal ideal.
  - c. Desire to conform to a community ideal.
  - d. Desire to conform to will of a Divine Being.

(Outline by R. J. Colbert.)

**PERVERSION OF NATURAL INSTINCT**      The instinct of play and recreation, therefore, deals with a natural, fundamental physical desire. The great disturbing cause of all of our social ills is the perversion of these natural instincts. This social study is a concrete illustration of a perversion and manipulation of the play-instincts of the youth of our city, as relating to one phase of commercialized amusement. Other chapters, dealing with the influence of the moving-picture, the excursion steamer, parks, dance halls, summer amusement resorts, and a study of the private recreational facilities in Toledo, are in process of development. The reader's attention is also called to the survey of the saloon in Toledo as a social study, by the author (printed June, 1918).

**OTHER CITY SURVEYS**      The following information was secured from the recreation surveys of Cincinnati, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Springfield, Columbus and Toledo:

In most localities the majority of pool and billiard rooms are opened in connection with saloons. Many, however, are conducted in cigar stores, candy stores, barber shops and shoeshining parlors. The Cincinnati report states that Ohio laws prohibit minors under 18 years to frequent pool-rooms, recognizing the fact that as meeting places for young men it is most easy to pick up undesirable acquaintances and acquire the habit of gambling. The report adds: "The law is effec-

tive only as a result of constant supervision, and pool-rooms would be improved by coming under the official inspection of a department of the local government."

The Toledo report, published under the auspices of the Child Welfare Exhibit (1912) and directed by a Mr. E. B. DeGroot, of the Playground Association of Chicago, states: "The Y. M. C. A. and Newsboys' Club conduct the only supervised billiard halls in Toledo.

"At all other halls there is much gambling, unrestrained bad language and a general course of action and reaction that makes a vulgar, slovenly and even threatening citizenship. Good raw material is here going to waste for lack of constructive environment and play leadership. Each week 20,000 boys of Toledo are found in 100 pool and billiard halls."

The Recreation Survey of Springfield, Ill., states:

"Billiards is an extraordinary attractive game, —the green felt, the shining balls, and the straight hand-liking cues—all please the senses. Played indoors it is quite independent of the condition of the weather and afford the delight of jest and witticism to animate spirits while the game is on.

"But in Springfield, as in many other cities, the opportunity of play is linked with the temptation to use alcoholic drinks. Of 62 holding billiard and pool licenses, 36 also hold saloon licenses to oper-



ate on the same premises." "The odor from bar-rooms, the contagion of custom, and the compulsion of custom, are also cited as dangerous elements.

Indianapolis records a weekly attendance in the winter of 190,000 in the pool rooms. (1915.)

Kansas City reports 46.2% of the pool rooms as good, and the bowling alleys as 77.1% good. The weekly attendance in 197 pool and billiard places is reported as 153,381 persons. "The 'gang' spirit frequently characterizes them. These rendezvous at their worst are meeting places of underworld mashers, cadets, procurers, gangsters, gunmen, thieves and criminals of all sorts."

Milwaukee shows 842 pool places, 24 billiard places and 99 bowling places. "Only a small fraction of pool tables are in regular pool and billiard parlors devoted chiefly to these games. The majority are single tables scattered over 800 saloons and furnish an adjunct to these neighborhood places of amusement."

Montreal reports 63 billiard rooms with an average attendance of 3,000 each night. (1915.)

Rochester reports 190 pool, billiard and bowling parlors. (1915.)

Louisville, Ky., has 107 pool and billiard places. (1915.)



# INTRODUCTION

## I. Purpose

**SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION** :The purpose of this survey is to secure definite and concrete data regarding one of the most important phases of our public recreation problem,—pool, billiards and bowling places. The survey began as a local community study of a particularly acute problem. As the study progressed, however, it became increasingly evident and desirable that it might function,—together with other war measures of a social nature,—as an aid in winning the war. The conservation of human beings as well as resources has been clearly demonstrated as the ideal way of developing war-time efficiency and general morale. The same principle is likewise true in times of peace. It is hoped, therefore, that the data secured may prove of service after the war—in forming constructive measures and programs that will promote more adequate and wholesome public recreation facilities in Toledo. As a study in methods of collecting social data,—it is recommended for both class and individual use in religious or social education. A series of exercises in the form of suggestions for students of social problems is given at the close of each main division of the work.

## II. SOURCES IN INFORMATION

**SIX**            The following sources of information  
**SOURCES**       were utilized in securing the data  
                  concerning pool, billiard rooms and  
bowling alleys:

1. Office of federal Revenue Department: the Federal Government levies a bi-annual tax of \$2.50 on each pool and billiard table and bowling alley; and is, therefore, required to list the location and ownership of each piece of such apparatus.
2. City Directory: especially the section giving the street addresses and the varieties of business located at each.
3. Bell and Home Telephone Directories: Both directories have "Business section" in which "Billiard rooms and bowling alleys" are listed. This source was used to check (1) and (2).
4. The office of a prominent billiard supply house: This place supplied most of the equipment in use in the city, and is in a position to give most accurate information regarding the situation of this line of business.
5. Personal Investigation: The foregoing sources give the location of the places and business and the extent of their apparatus, but the character of the places and the detailed information

needed for any accurate survey, had to be gotten by first-hand study, extended over six months in 1916, and four months in 1917-18. Data was secured of the 355 places mentioned.

6. A careful study of the influence of this form of recreation on the High School boy;—this was secured from the boys themselves, by means of a questionnaire, which was endorsed by the school officials.

### III. METHOD EMPLOYED.

**AN** With this material at hand, re-  
**INTENSIVE** garding the number of pool and  
**STUDY** billiard tables and bowling alleys  
and their location, an intensive  
study of the situation was begun. The data  
collected on each one of the pool, billiard and  
bowling places consisted of a schedule of thirty-  
eight specific questions indicated in Exhibit (A).  
Appendix. In addition to this information, a  
questionnaire of thirteen questions was given to  
the boys of the two Toledo High Schools (Scott  
High and Waite High). The questions and the  
answers will be treated in full in Exhibit B.

In September of 1916, through the courtesy  
of the Federal Revenue Department, the names  
and addresses of the pool, billiard and bowling  
places and owners was secured. As the number  
of places is increasing each month,—frequent  
visits were necessary in order to make a complete

register of all engaged in these forms of amusement.

Again, many of the places of business designated in our sources were either out of business at the particular location cited,—or else had moved or changed ownership.

### I. GENERAL SITUATION

In November, 1918, when the new Ordinance eliminated many objectionable places,—a complete classification was made. The study is, therefore, complete and up to date.

### II. CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

#### MIXED

POPULATION      Toledo has a population of 238,200<sup>1</sup>. There are many foreign-

born citizens,—due to the varied complexity of the industrial life. On the East Side, particularly, the districts of Ironville and Birmingham,—there are many Bulgarians, Hungarians, Greeks and Poles.

The majority of the amusement places in addition to the many saloons, serve as community centers. In many instances the pool rooms are connected with saloons (sixty-seven were noted). In almost every case, a large number of card tables and a connected "dinky lunch" counter and tobacco stand is seen.

A large number of the Poles live in the western district of Lagrange Street. In this section (Delaware Avenue to Manhattan Boulevard) there are 13 pool rooms or bowling alleys. Three

of these are connected with saloons.

The western section of the city around Detroit and Nebraska Avenues has many pool rooms. These are largely frequented by Poles living in the district. On Nebraska Avenue there are seven pool rooms or bowling alleys. Three of these are operated in connection with saloons.

Within the center or business zone of the city there are colored districts—around Erie Street, Indiana Avenue, lower Washington Street and Canton Avenue. A frequent mingling of the whites and blacks may be noted in these places.

The majority of public places are operated by foreigners, as the accompanying chart will suggest.

**NUMBER OF PLACES**      The total number of pool, billiard and bowling places operated by private clubs and public rooms, (March 15, 1917), was 331. Of this number, 27 were private clubs. Their inaccessibility made it impossible to secure complete statistical data. The number of pool, billiard and bowling places which the clubs operate are included in the computation, however. The study extended during the four months of 1917-18, and additional data was secured from 24 new places for the year. Data has since been added up to March, 1919. An attempt was made to secure the number of

---

<sup>1</sup>Within city limits (1917) Board of Election and U. S. Postoffice. On July 1, 1918, the population was 262,234.

places for the preceding years in order to get at the annual rate of increase of the business,—but with no success.

At the beginning of the study in September, club rooms were exempt from Federal taxation—those operating for purely social and not commercial purposes. On January 1, 1917, they were taxed on the same basis as the public pool and bowling alleys.<sup>2</sup>

### III. VARIETIES OF CONNECTING BUSINESS

**MANY** The 355 places have 904 distinct forms of business activity.  
**CONNECTING**  
**ACTIVITIES** These places are easily entered by minors, especially where soft drinks, foods and candies are served. The 67 places connected with saloons, however, would be more difficult for minors to enter. Sixteen boys evidently under 18 years of age were observed. When a minor enters a barber shop, grocery store or shoe-shining parlor connected with these places, it is difficult to question his presence. It is but natural, as there are no restrictions to the presence and patronage of the boys in the "side

---

<sup>2</sup>The function of the Federal Government primarily is an assessment for revenue only,—the control and conduct of these places is left entirely to State and local laws, and, of course, to their enforcement. The Federal tax amounts to \$2.50 for the fiscal half-year ending June 30, for each pool table, billiard table and bowling alley. If the assessment is not paid within the month (beginning of half year), a penalty of fifty per cent is required. Private and individual pool and billiard tables are alone exempted by the law passed September, 1917.



# TOLEDO, OHIO

25

American

38.59%

IMMIGRANTS  
(unclassified)

17.74%

POLES  
49

13.30%

GREEKS  
42

11.03%

BULGARIANS  
31

.0875%

HUNGARIANS  
16

.0450%

COLONED  
12

.0338%

ITALIAN  
5

.0084%

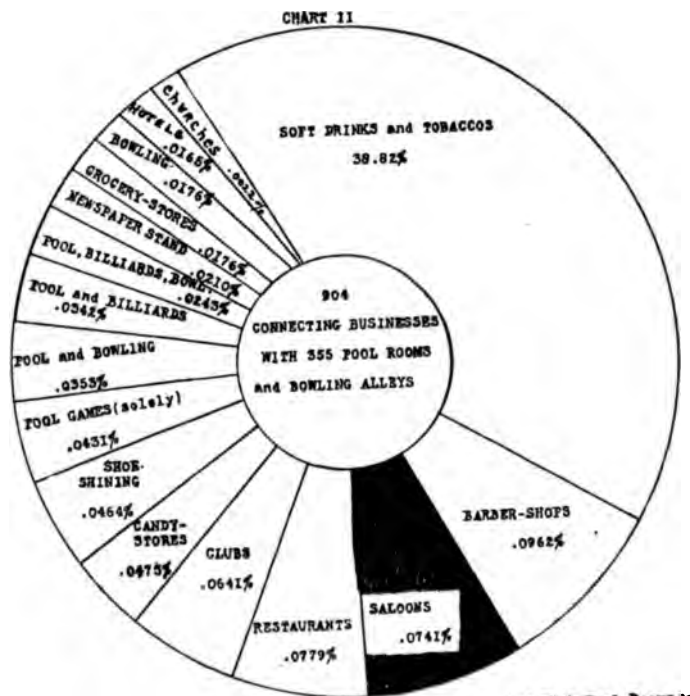
RUSSIAN  
5

.0050%

Nationality of Owners of Pool Rooms and Bowling Alleys

CHART/1

## COMMERCIALIZED AMUSEMENTS



Number of Businesses Connected With Pool Rooms

Soft Drinks and Tobaccos	---	361	Pool and Bowling (combined)	---	32
Barber-Shops	---	87	Pool and Billiards (combined)	---	31
Saloons	---	67	Pool, Billiards, Bowling	---	22
Restaurants	---	64	Newspaper Stands	---	19
Clubs	---	58	Grocery-Stores	---	16
Candy-Stores, Novelties	---	43	Bowling (solely)	---	16
Shoe-Shining Parlors	---	42	Hotels	---	16
Pool Games (solely)	---	36	Churches	---	2
				Total	904

lines,"—that the privilege is often taken advantage of by both minors and proprietors. A strict law enforcing the separation of connecting business would go far in minimizing palpable fraud and deceit.

#### IV. CAPITAL INVESTED

**MORE THAN ONE-HALF MILLION** The pool, billiard and bowling business represent no insignificant outlay of capital. Estimating \$350 as the minimum cost of a regulation pool or billiard table, the 1,188 tables would represent an outlay of \$415,800. The minimum cost of a pair of regulation bowling alleys is \$1,200<sup>4</sup>. The 97 pairs of alleys represent approximately \$116,400 outlay. This makes a total minimum outlay of \$532,200—more than one-half million of dollars for the equipment in tables and alleys alone. The additional cost of fixtures, show cases, wages of assistants, rental, license fees, lighting, heating and taxes are not included.

It requires no argument to demonstrate, that a business requiring this amount in equipment alone, must assume that it can capitalize with profit, the play instincts of the community.

---

<sup>4</sup>Statement of prominent billiard-supply house manager. (G. 110.)

**V. NUMBER OF LOCATIONS BY WORDS OF  
355 PLACES (EXISTING FEB. 2, 1918,  
AND BEFORE NEW ORDINANCE)**

Ward .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number .....	2	23	25	8	9	82	7	14
Ward .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Number .....	16	16	19	14	21	11	41	47

Number and location of 168 places (applying under new ordinance to date of Jan. 10, 1919):

Ward .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number .....	4	2	16	7	3	48	2	9
Ward .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Number .....	14	6	4	7	8	5	14	19

**LESS THAN ONE-HALF APPLY** The new ordinance, passed by the City Council, (July 8, 1918—see Exhibit O), went into effect August 7 (see Exhibit P). On this date proprietors were requested to secure their licenses. Only 168 of the original 355 places, had made application up to the time of going to press (Jan. 10, 1919). There were twenty-nine new owners of original places, and twenty-three new owners of new places of business. It might be inferred that the balance (187) have gone out of business. This is unlikely, however, as may be seen in the daily receipt of applications at the office of the Director of Finance Department. Evidently, the business is passing through a state of violent transition, due largely to the enlistment of the youths for the war<sup>5</sup>,—as also the

<sup>5</sup>Approximately 25,000, between 21 and 31 years. Authorities—Draft Boards and Toledo Blade.

new requirements exacted by the City Ordinance. (See Exhibit O). A thorough canvass by the proper officials is now necessary, in order to detect any places that may be running under the old ordinance (now obsolete) instead of the new. The passing of the saloon will also necessitate a close surveillance of these pool halls.

## VI. NUMBER OF TABLES AND ALLEYS.

Number	Cost	Minimum Investment
Pool Tables .....1,102	\$ 350 and up.....	.....
Billiard Tables.. 86	\$ 350 and up.....	\$415,800
Bowling Alleys 195	\$1,200 to \$1,500 and up, per pair.....	116,400
Total Number..1,383	Total Valuation.....	\$532,200

## VII. THE GAMES

**FEW** Of the 1,188 tables, only 86, or .074  
**BILLIARD** per cent are billiard tables proper.  
**GAMES** (See Note 6 below). Billiards also  
 are played in but 42, or a little over  
 11 per cent of the 355 places in Toledo. A game  
 that requires qualities of self-control, good judgment,  
 accuracy of touch and quick decision has  
 slight patronage. The reason is easily discovered  
 in that the element of gain or loss which some of  
 the games of pool afford are the most alluring.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup>A representative pool room owner stated that "billiards taken by themselves alone didn't bring in anything."

A diagram illustrating the varieties of pool games, billiard games and bowling games that are played, follows: The games marked are, in many instances, associated with gambling in some form. A large percentage of the remaining games are not popular in Toledo.

### VARIETIES OF POOL GAMES

- |                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1.*Rotation Pool          | 11. Cowboy Pocket  |
| 2.*Pay Ball               | 12.*Forty-one      |
| 3.*15-Ball Continuous     | 13. Bull-dog Game  |
| 4.*15-Ball Non-continuous | 14.*High Low Jack  |
| 5. American Pyramid       | 15. Golf Pocket    |
| 6.*Kelly Rotation         | 16. Spanish Pocket |
| 7. Kelly Pool             | 17.*Pea-ball       |
| 8. Chicago Game           | 18.*Bottle Game    |
| 9. B. B. C. Co. Pocket    | 19.*Mum Pool       |
| 10. Two-Ball Pocket       | 20.*English Pool   |

### VARIETIES OF BILLIARD GAMES

- |                               |                        |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Bank Shot Billiards        | 8. Progressive Carom   |
| 2.*Cushion Carom Billiards    | 9. Red, White and Blue |
| 3. 18-in. Balk-line Billiards | 10. Skittle Game       |
| 4. 4-Ball Carom Billiards     | 11. Space Game         |
| 5. 14-in. Balk-line Billiards | 12.*3-Ball Carom       |
| 6. Little Corporal            | 13.*3-Cushion Carom    |
| 7.*Pin Game                   | 14. Pin Game           |

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<sup>7</sup>Pool is not a game, but is applied to the game of billiards by some, through ignorance and custom. The term is popularly associated with pocket or carom billiards. Reputable billiard hall keepers do not like to have their places referred to as "pool rooms," a term more properly applied, in their opinion, to race-horse gambling or "pooling" in the stock market. It is significant that "pool games" so-called, are associated with the games of chance, gambling or "treats" as with horse racing and stock gambling. Petty gambling has long flourished, due to the ingenious manipulation of an otherwise harmless game. The term "pool" is a self-imposed term by its devotees, and not merely by its critics.

**Chart III.**

**Attendance in Pool Rooms and Bowling Alleys.**

**Seated**



**3,905**

**Standing**



**2,919**

**Playing**



**2,552**

Number Seated .....	3,905
Number Standing .....	2,919
Number Playing .....	2,552
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>9,376</b>

## VARIETIES OF BOWLING GAMES

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Candle Pins            | 7.*Head Pin and Four Back |
| 2. Cocked Hat             | 8. Four Back              |
| 3. Cocked Hat and Feather | 9. Ten Pins—Head Pin Out  |
| 4.*Quintette              | 10. Five Back             |
| 5. The Battle Game        | 11. The Newport Game      |
| 6. Nine Up and Nine Down  | 12. Duck Pin game         |

## III. SPECIFIC SITUATION

**CONVENIENT** In Toledo, nearly all of the  
**APPROACH** places,—or 308, are situated on  
the main floor and, therefore,  
easy of access. There are 32 places of business  
upstairs, and only nine in the basements. With  
one exception, the places with the greatest num-  
ber of tables and alleys are those located up-  
stairs. The larger places are generally located  
on the main travelled streets of the city and  
patronized by Americans. Practically 250, or 90  
per cent, are strategically located in close proxim-  
ity to saloons. Sixty-seven, or nearly 19 per  
cent, are operated in direct connection with  
saloons. Many advertisements of bowling tourna-  
ments and match billiard or pool games are fre-  
quently seen in the saloon. The saloon and brew-  
ery interests are also accused of “boosting” and  
manipulating the bowling game for their selfish  
interests. (See Exhibit M).

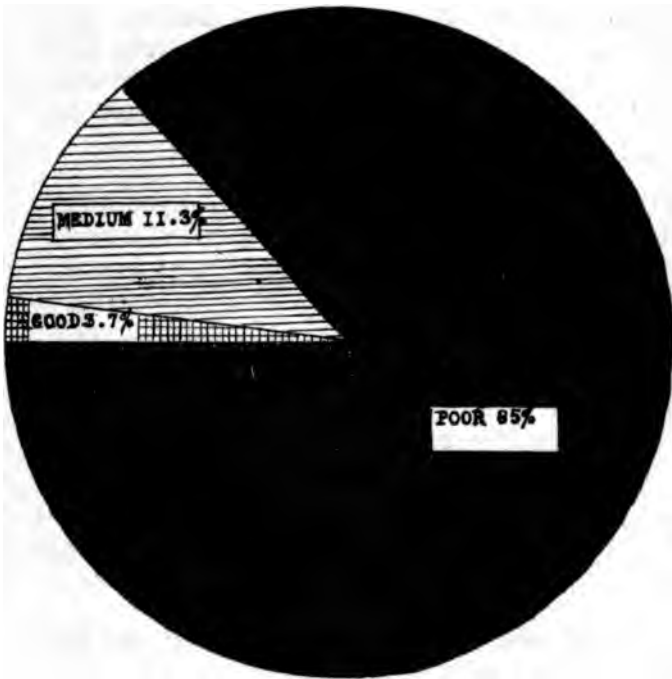
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\*The popular games that are played in Toledo.



**Chart IV.**

**Condition of Ventilation in Pool Rooms and  
Bowling Places.**

**Number of Places.**

Poor, 298, or 85 per cent.

Medium, 16, or 11.3 per cent.

Good, 41, or 3.7 per cent.

### I. ATTENDANCE.

**GREATER** The aggregate seating capacity of  
**NUMBER** the 355 pool and bowling places is  
**SEATED** 5,125. The number observed as  
 seated was 3,905; those standing, 2,919: the  
 actual number of participants, — playing pool,  
 billiards or bowling, numbered 2,552. The total  
 number observed in the places is 9,376,—an average  
 of 26 persons in each place at 8 o'clock any  
 week-day evening.<sup>8</sup>

### 2. SANITATION, VENTILATION, LIGHTING.

**HYGIENIC** Public attention is being strongly  
**FACTORS** directed toward the use of hygienic  
 and other precautions conducive to  
 the prevention of disease. A business that caters  
 to the public must observe the fundamental laws  
 underlying proper ventilation, lighting and general  
 sanitary cleanliness.

In most cases, in our pool, billiard and bowling  
 places, whatever natural advantages existed  
 for good ventilation was minimized by the following  
 factors:

Obnoxious odors from the garments and persons  
 and patrons;

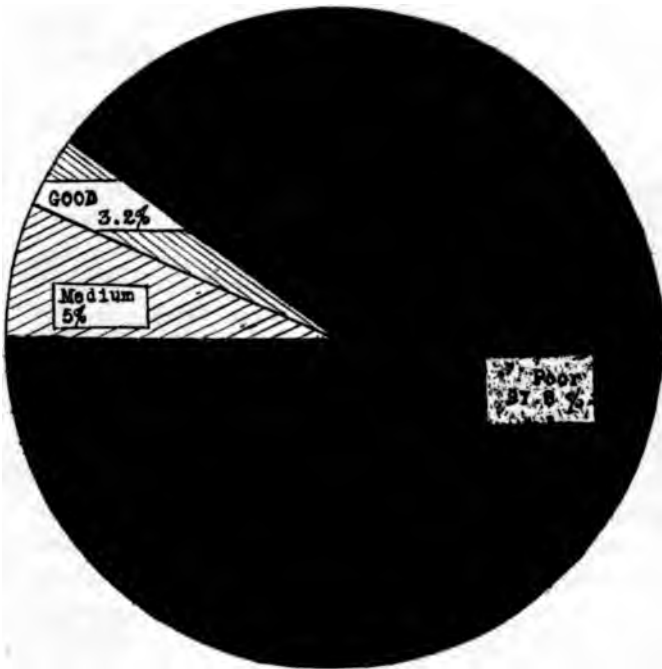
Spitting upon the floors, of which there were  
 247 cases;

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<sup>8</sup>This number does not include maximum attendance during holidays and Sundays. To confine the study to these days the figures would show an increase from 200 to 300 per cent.

**Chart V.**

**Condition of Lighting in Pool Rooms and Bowling Places.**



**Number of Places.**

Poor, 326, or 91.8 per cent.  
 Medium, 18, or 5 per cent.  
 Good, 17, or 3.2 per cent.

**Improper care of cuspidors;  
Excessive tobacco smoke;  
Utter disregard for air renewal.**

In 298, or 85 per cent of the 355 places, the ventilation was classified as "poor."

Sixteen, or 11.3 per cent, of the places utilized the open door or window for occasional relief and were classified as "medium."

In only 41, or 3.7 per cent of the places, was there an intelligent, conscious attempt made to realize a proper ventilation.<sup>9</sup>

### III. LIGHTING.

**POORLY LIGHTED** Abundance of either sunlight or daylight is an unknown quantity in the average pool room of Toledo. The lighting is considered "poor;" therefore, in places where little or no daylight enters, and where artificial lighting is resorted to,—and, for the sake of economy, is utilized only over those particular tables where the game is on. This leaves a large proportion of the remaining space of the room in darkness; loafers and the "gang," therefore, have an excellent opportunity to meet, converse, and "hatch" up any possible manner of misconduct. There were 326, or 91.8 per cent places, classified as having "poor" lighting facilities.

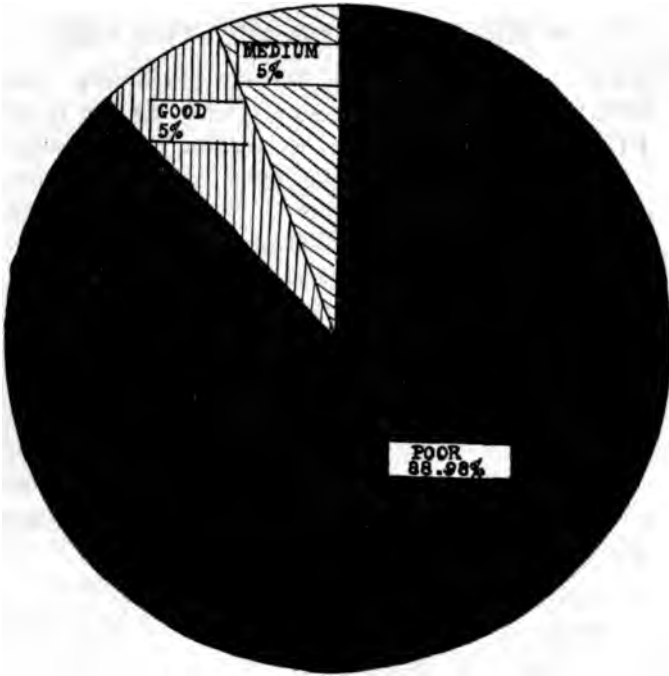
Eighteen, or 5 per cent of the places, permitted a "medium" amount of daylight, or provided a constant artificial light with insufficient

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<sup>9</sup>Egbert, Hygiene and Sanitation. (Chapter IV.)

**Chart VI.**

**Condition of Toilets in Pool Rooms and Bowling Alleys.**

**Number of Places.**

316, or 88.98 per cent were "Poor."

21, or 5 per cent were "Medium."

18, or 5 per cent were "Good."

radiating power to illumine the entire room.

Eleven, or 3.2 per cent of the places, had good daylight conditions, and sufficient illuminating artificial light to cover the entire room at all times, and were classified as "good."

#### IV. SCREENS AND OBSTRUCTED VIEW.

**FEW**                      Of 355 places (including the  
**OPEN TO**                private clubs), only 45, or 12.67  
**PUBLIC EYE**            per cent, were open to the public  
eye. The open view being ob-  
structed by blinds, screens, glazed or painted  
glass, wooden doors, partitions, basement or over-  
head location, curtains, and by cards and boxes  
placed in the window spaces.

#### V. TOILETS.

**POOR**                The general condition of the toilets is  
**TOILETS**            a standing menace to the health of  
the city. The following dangers are  
common in most of the pool, billiard and bowling  
places:

- Insufficient water supply.**
- Defective bowls and fixtures.**
- Inadequate lighting.**
- Unclean and insanitary roller-towels.**
- Wet condition of the toilet floors.**
- Improper use and care of toilets.**

**Venereal disease advertisements—three hun-  
dred and eighteen posters in 74 places.**

**ONE COMFORT STATION** As there is but one public comfort station in the thickly settled district, the toilets of pool rooms and saloons are greatly patronized by the public,—thus making the problem all the more acute.

The greater number, 316, or 88.98 per cent of the whole, are classed as "poor." There were no toilets at all in four places. In twelve others, the toilets were placed in a separate section of the basement, where filth and stench had been collecting for months.

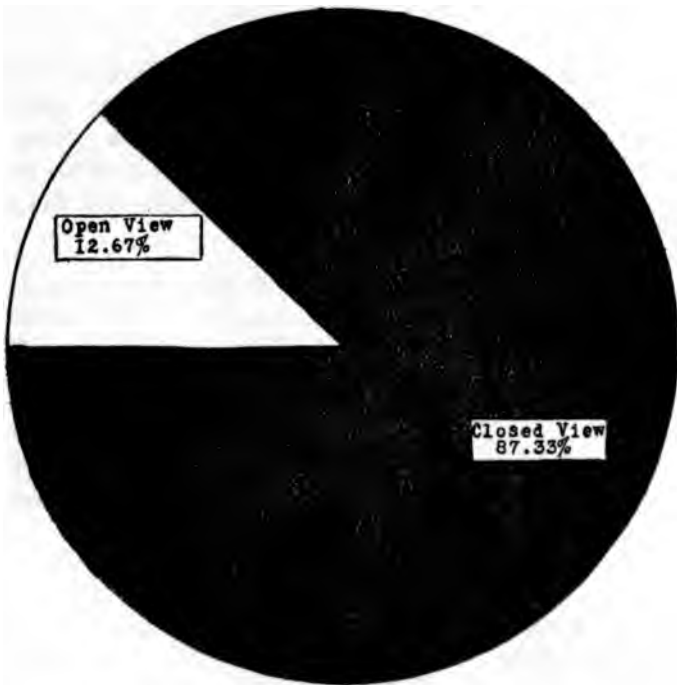
In 21, or 5 per cent of the places, conditions did not suggest immediate danger to the public health, and were classified as "medium," although inadequate in several vital features.

In 18 only, or 5 per cent of the places, was there any serious attempt in either equipment or general care to warrant their being classified as "good."

## VI. VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW.

**FIFTEEN PER CENT UNDER AGE** Of the 9,376 persons observed in the places, 1,418, or 15.12 per cent, were obviously under 18 years of age (See Exhibit E, Appendix); 4,703, or 51.22 per cent, were between the ages of 18 and 25 years; and 3,255 persons, or 34.71 per cent of the whole,—over 25 years of age. The number, 1,418, is an extremely conservative estimate of boys under the age limit

**Chart VII.**  
**Screens in Pool Rooms and Bowling Alleys.**



**Number of Places.**  
Closed View, 310, or 87.33 per cent.  
Open View, 45, or 12.67 per cent.



of 18 years. In all cases, the boys were given the benefit of a possible doubt.

In the 48 bowling places (an increase of six during the year), many minors and extremely young children were seen. It is barely possible that some of these children were with parents, friends or relatives, but this would not prevent them from being under the influence of much rowdiness and profanity. Match games occur between the various teams of the city,—of which in January, 1917, there were 175,—while in 1918,—the number has increased to 300 bowling teams, or 41.6 per cent.<sup>10</sup>

These games generate so much interest that in many cases all of the members of the family are present.

## VII. GAMBLING AND "TREATS."

**PETTY GAMBLING** A considerable amount of petty forms of gambling proceeds in unprotected manner. The game of "pea-ball," "pay-ball," "bottle pool," and "Kelly

<sup>10</sup>Statement of one of Toledo's bowling places.

<sup>11</sup>A City Ordinance makes it a misdemeanor for any proprietor to allow a minor under 18 years of age, either to frequent or play in a pool or billiard room. (See Exhibit E, Appendix.)

<sup>12</sup>The Overland Automobile Factory has at least 64 bowling teams; the A. B. C. League, 16 teams; the All-Star League, 12 teams. One bowling alley owner states that they have over 70 teams to play on their alleys each week of the season. A large number of shop, church, commercial and factory teams belong to various leagues and play for banners and prizes. It is claimed that Toledo has over 15,000 men and women player enthusiasts. (See Toledo Times, Sunday Editions, 1918.)

pool" offers opportunity for games of chance. Stakes of 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents, \$1.00, and as high as \$5.00, were observed. Dice shaking, which is a very prevalent practice in many different places of business throughout the city, is freely indulged in. Two hundred and eighty-two, or 79.43 per cent cases of dice shaking were noted,—many participants being young men. Card tables were also seen in 117 places, and 39 cases of open and flagrant "crap" playing noted. Several places have been visited by detectives and arrests made since the survey was first instituted.

The following is a list of the arrests that have been made since the beginning of the survey in September, 1916:

#### VIII. POOL ROOM ARRESTS.

**INCREASING** At the beginning of the study,  
**NUMBER OF** (1916), the Police Court recorded  
**ARRESTS** but one arrest in connection with  
pool rooms for the year.

In 1917 there were five arrests for keeping pool rooms open after midnight; 60 arrests for visiting pool rooms after midnight, and two arrests for allowing minors to play.

To this report of the Division of Police, 86 additional arrests in connection with gambling, shooting and selling liquor in pool rooms must be noted,—making a total of 153 arrests for 1917.

In January, 1918, a robbery of \$1,800 was made in a pool room on St. Clair street.

April 9, 1918, a pool room owner was arrested on a charge of receiving and disposing of stolen property.

**CHIEF OF POLICE** That public opinion is being formed against the loose conduct and management of those places, may be noted in the report of Police Chief Herbert of March 14, 1918, Blade.

"All that a man has to do now to start a pool room is to pay the rent, get his equipment and pay the Government tax and tobacco and cigaret license.

"There is no check on them, and many are harboring places for dope-fiends and thieves, and are 'fences' for stolen goods. At night, they are teeming with law violation."—Blade.

**SUGGESTIONS OF GRAND JURY** The Lucas County Grand Jury made the following suggestions:

"The Grand Jury recommends that the authorities enact a law regulating the conduct of pool rooms and requiring persons engaging in that business to procure a license to operate, which license shall provide for a periodical report to the police, and that such license be revokable at the will of the police department."—(The Blade, March 23, 1918.)

Below is a list of the dates of arrests in connection with pool room arrests:

January, 1917.—News-Bee.

March 4, 1917.—News-Bee.

March 24, 1917.—News-Bee.

**Reported Arrests.**

**January, 1917:**

Pool room keepers arrested and fined for violation of closing ordinance.

**March 4, 1917:**

**"Fourteen Are Taken in Crap Game Raid.**

"Fourteen men were arrested early on Sunday when Detectives Hassenzahl and Salhoff and Patrolman Doody and Roob found a crap game in Phil Markowitz's poolroom, Summit and Jackson streets.

"Ben Lavine, 27, and John Gould, 27, are charged with operating the game. Twelve men were arrested for gambling. The police took \$75.55 from the game."—(Toledo News-Bee of March 4.)

**March 24, 1917:**

**"Seven Are Held for Pool Room Robbery.**

"With the arrest of John Blayze, 19, and M. J. Elgin, 21, on Saturday by Detective Daly, police are holding seven young men for burglarizing T. J. Cusack's pool room, Sumner Street and Western Ave., on Monday night. More than \$100 worth of cigars and candy were stolen. Five men were arrested on Friday."—(Toledo News-Bee of March 28.)

**March 17, 1917:**

**"Are Still After Little Gamblers.**

"In an effort to rid the South End of its alleged gambling places, two pool rooms were invaded Saturday night by city detectives.

"Twelve men were taken in T. J. Cusack's establishment, Sumner Street and Western Ave., by Detective Ryman and Eaton and plain clothes Policeman Glenn, shortly after 8 o'clock.

"Cusack is charged with keeping a gambling room. Four dice and 45 cents are held as evidence.

"The same investigators raided J. Cobb's pool room at 1401 South Avenue at 9:30 o'clock. Eight men were arrested. A deck of cards and \$2.98 is held as evidence. They also are charged with gambling."—(Toledo News-Bee, March 19.)

April 6, 1917:

"Charged with selling liquor without a license, John Virog, proprietor of a pool room at 2101 Consaul Street, was fined \$200 and costs in police court, Thursday."—(Toledo Times, April 6.)

April 11, 1917:

"James Kavunis, 21, a pool room keeper, was arrested Wednesday night on a charge of permitting minors to play pool in his place at 525 Cherry Street."—(Toledo Times, April 12.)

#### **"Minors Played in a Pool Room.**

"So James Kavanis, proprietor of a pool room at 525 Cherry Street, was fined \$20 and costs in police court on Thursday."—(Toledo

News-Bee, April 12.)

May 22, 1917:

**"Negro Pool Room Employee Shot.**

"Forest Hansell, 27, of 29 Vance Street, was shot through the back between the shoulder blades. He probably will die.

"Francis E. Brownell, 471 Palmwood Avenue, shot the negro whom he found tampering with the back door of his dwelling, Monday night.

"Police Captain Schrader and Motor Policemen Fenning and Richter found the negro at Dorr Street and Collingwood Avenue.

"Two attempted burglaries Monday night were attributed by police to Hansell.

"Hansell told Harris he quit a job at the Kaiserhof pool room Monday noon, and, after receiving his wages, lost the money playing pool in a Superior Street pool room."—(Toledo Times, May 22, 1917.)

June 6, 1917:

**"Bell's Place Raided.**

"Police Captain Schrader and Detectives Rydman, Eaton, Harris and Jackman raided Shirley Bell's pool room, 43 North Erie Street, Tuesday morning at 3 o'clock. Forty-six men and two women were arrested. Court Alexander, manager, was charged with selling liquor without a license. Twenty-two cases of beer

are held as evidence.”—(Toledo Times, June 6, 1917.)

June 13, 1917:

**“Gun Battle in Pool Room Is Fatal to Two.**

“Two negroes are dead and one seriously wounded as the result of a gun battle in Dickey Dee’s (Alexander Dickerson’s) pool room, 710 Washington Street, on Wednesday afternoon.

“The dead are: Lucas Peck and Dickey Dee (Alexander Dickerson).

“Seriously wounded: Frank Caldwell, 300 Belmont Ave.

**“Fought Over a Cap.**

“According to the police, the fight started over a cap. Dickey Dee, Lucas Peck, 342 Illinois Street, and Frank Caldwell were the participants in the battle, which started when Caldwell snatched Peck’s cap.

“Peck made a grab for the cap which Caldwell thrust into his pocket. Peck’s hand caught it in the pocket flap and he ripped it off. Muttering threats, Caldwell left, saying he would return.

“In three or four minutes he re-entered the place and opened fire with a revolver. His first two shots struck Peck, one piercing the abdomen and another his right shoulder.

“Dickey Dee then drew his revolver and fired at the stranger. His bullet hit the in-

vader, who poured the remainder of his shots at the pool room proprietor. One of them took effect.

"When police arrived two of the negroes were dying on the floor of the pool room. The other wounded man had fled."—(Toledo News-Bee, June 13, 1917.)

"The men are said to have quarreled over a cap won by Peck in a dice game in the rear of the pool room. Peck was arrested two weeks ago on suspicion of being the burglar who terrorized more than 20 women in their homes. The victims failed to identify him and he was arraigned in police court as a vagrant.

"Dickey Dee has been a prominent figure in Toledo's underworld for several years.

"Caldwell came recently from Whitlock, Tennessee."—(Toledo Times, June 14, 1917.)

**"Sues to Recover His Money Lost in Craps.**

"Because he lost his money instead of winning in a 'crap' game, Wm. Lorigas and his wife Elizabeth have begun suit against Pearl Barber and George Wilson in common pleas court.

"According to Lorigas' petition, Wilson and Barber run a pool room at 617 Monroe street in which they conduct a game of chance commonly known as 'craps.' They also act as custodians for money staked and wagered. He alleges he visited this place from time to time



and lost a total of \$846.50 in the period from May 8 to September 9 inclusive.

"Loridas claims in his petition that the defendants are indebted for the money so lost in the sum of \$846.50, together with damages in the sum of \$500.

"For all this he wants a judgment for \$1,346.50."—Blade, Oct. 15, 1918.

### IX. THE MORAL ATMOSPHERE.

**MORAL** Of 9,376 persons present, 6,824, or  
**FACTORS.** 72.78 per cent were non-participants.

In fact, the number of actual players numbered but 2,552, or 27.21 per cent of the whole.

Of the 6,824 non-participants,<sup>13</sup> 3,905, or 41.64 per cent were seated; 2,919, or 31.13 per cent were standing.

When we consider the following factors, the general moral tone is not elevating:

**Excessive tobacco and cigarette smoking by boys.**

**Profanity (noted in 191 places).**

**Venereal disease advertisements (318 posters in 74 toilets).**

**Intoxicated persons (313 in 86 places).**

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<sup>13</sup>A "non-participant" is designated as one who for a considerable length of time remains either seated or standing, and who does not (although ample opportunity is afforded) participate in the games or show any inclination to do so.

**Unrestricted mingling with all races and characters.**

**The unsupervised system of commercialized amusements.**

- (a) Lack of specific understanding between the proprietor and the City, as to the proper conduct of business.
- (b) Perverting literature and pictures.
- (c) General tendency to "idle" away the time.

### **EXERCISES.**

1. Why does the Inter-Church Federation have a Social Service Commission? Do you know either the names or persons of the Commission? Who is the General Secretary of the Federation? Where is his office and what are his duties?
2. What are the main points in Dr. Johnston's remarks, and why?
3. What is the difference between an intensive study and a general treatise of a social problem? Ascertain, if you do not know, discuss, if you do.
4. How many classes of "instincts" are there? Recall, without reference to the book. Illustrate with clippings from magazines and papers. Can the instincts be cultivated and developed by education? Is this the primary function of religious education?
5. Among the several "sources" cited, which is likely to prove the most trustworthy? Why?

6. Discuss the method of gathering population statistics. Why is there a disparity of figures between the City Directory and the sources mentioned in the study?
7. Is it true that the so-called "foreigner" is the greatest menace in the pool room business? Must he now be "naturalized"? Discuss freely.
8. Is it a matter of concern to the churches as to the number and variety of other forms of business connected with pool rooms? Why and how?
9. Is it a matter of concern to the churches as to the character of the games played in pool rooms? Discuss freely.
10. What is the significance of the term "pool" as applied to these billiard games? Is it a happy term?
11. Is it a matter of concern to the church as regards the ventilating, lighting and sanitary conditions of public recreation places? Discuss.
12. Toledo, previous to July 8, 1918, had two ordinances on billiard rooms; to what did they refer?
13. What are the main features of the new ordinance?
14. Is it a concern of the churches—the character of the moral atmosphere in places of public amusements?

15. Sociology teaches that an appeal to a fundamental instinct begets a response; the repetition of this appeal produces conviction largely through suggestion and imitation, and constant agitation prompts action. Is this the way social reform works? Does this explain the increase of police arrests of "gamblers" and "loafers" in pool halls since the study began? Discuss freely.
16. Would you say, besides being a social study of a particularly acute problem, that this was also an experiment in Americanization methods?
17. Is the employment of a city's "leisure time" of any concern to a community? Specify and discuss a greater social problem to a community than uncontrolled commercialized amusements.
18. Have you carefully read the Social Service programs of the several denominations? Is the importance of proper play and recreation facilities emphasized in each program? What does this suggest?
19. A writer has given a modern definition of "sin" as "the perversion of the play-instinct." Will you attempt to disprove this definition? You must give due consideration to the following factors in order to give an intelligent answer:  
The provision or lack of sufficient leisure time in our modern life.

**The lack of community control and provision of proper facilities for the use of "leisure" time.**

**The congestion of city life and lack of play space.**

**The tensivity of modern industrial and economic conditions.**

**The policy of the average church and many other organizations.**

**The attitude of the average tax-payer.**



# SECTION II

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## THE HIGH SCHOOL QUESTIONNAIRE





# The High School Study

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## 1. PURPOSE AND METHOD.

**CO-OPERATION** Another angle to the Survey  
**OF** of the Pool Room Situation,—  
**HIGH SCHOOLS.** is that phase which deals directly with the High School boy. To this end, great care was exercised in presenting the matter to the boys of the two Toledo High Schools. It was urged that only data of an accurate and reliable nature would avail. A schedule of thirteen questions (see Exhibit B, Appendix) was given to the boys to carry home, carefully answer, and return in a few days to the school. At the Scott High School, Principal Demorest called the boys together, while the investigator presented the proposition to them. At the Waite High School, Principal Gayman presented the matter to the boys himself, and had the papers distributed in the class rooms. In a few days, the papers were returned to the offices of the Principals.

**REASONABLE** The entire presentation was  
**VS.** wholly free from any suggestion  
**EMOTIONAL.** tion or appeals which would tend to color the data,—the sole purpose being to secure information upon the subject from the boys and participants themselves. Their statements, therefore, have great value in revealing the following factors:

1. The boys' personal reaction upon the subject.

2. The character of free testimony which, in the majority of cases, is based upon their own observation and experience.
3. The warm and generous spirit of the boys toward one of America's great problems,—commercialized amusements.

In this way, 880 boys were reached; 445, or 50.5 per cent, returned their schedule adequately filled out. (See Exhibit B, Appendix.)

It is a standing credit to the boys that only six of the 445 papers returned, revealed any frivolous or flippant treatment.

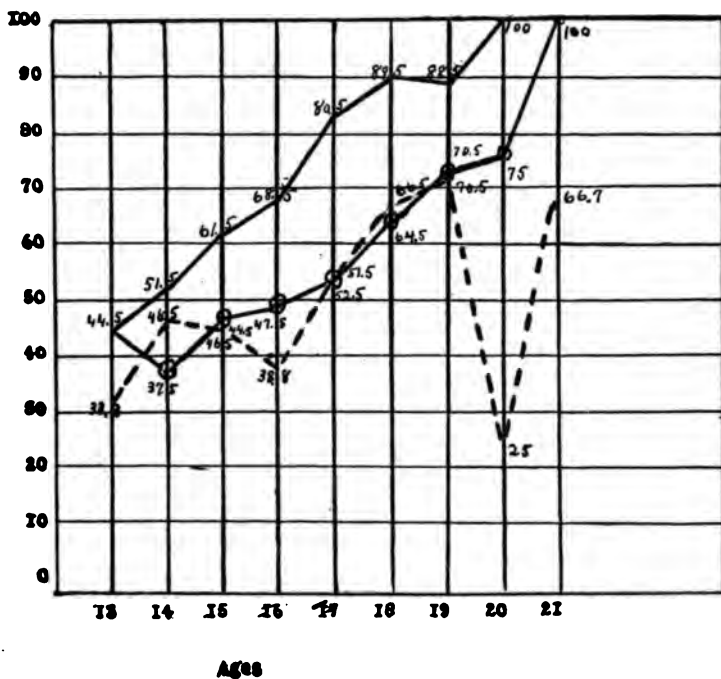
## 2. NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL BOYS PLAYING GAMES.

**SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT PLAY.** Three hundred and fifty replies were received from 445 papers. The majority of the boys, 190, believe that about 75 per cent of the High School boys play these games. Of 455 boys, 317, or 69.6 per cent, state that they personally understood the technique of the game of pool. Two hundred and twenty, or 48.3 per cent, claim that they can "play the game of billiards;" 228, or 50.1 per cent, profess ability to bowl, as the accompanying chart will show:

Total percentage playing pool or packet billiards .....	69.6% ,
Total percentage playing billiards proper .....	48.3%
Total percentage playing bowling games .....	50.1%

CHART IX.

Per Cent



Key — Boys Playing Pool or Pocket Billiards  
 - - - " " Billiards Proper  
 o o o o " " Bowling Games

455 Waite High and Scott High School Boys.

**3. WHERE BOYS LEARN TO PLAY.****WAITE HIGH.**

Place of learning.	Per cent.	Number
Y. M. C. A. ....	35.8	56
Pool Room .....	25.6	40
Club or Lodge.....	18.5	29
Home .....	16.6	26
Friend's Home .....	.019	3
School .....	.064	1
Church .....	.064	1
Total.....	100	156

**SCOTT HIGH.**

Place of learning.	Per cent.	Number
Y. M. C. A. ....	31.8	76
Home .....	26.5	62
Pool Room .....	25.2	60
Club or Lodge.....	14.2	35
Friend's Home .....	.016	4
Hotel .....	.0041	1
Total.....	100	238

**BOTH HIGH SCHOOLS. (WAITE AND SCOTT  
HIGH.)**

Place of learning.	Per cent.	Number
Y. M. C. A. ....	33.41	132
Pool Room .....	25.31	100
Home .....	22.28	88
Club or Lodge .....	16.20	64
Friend's Home .....	.0177	7
School .....	.0025	1
Hotel .....	.0025	1
Church .....	.0025	1
Total.....	100	394

#### **4. LAW ENFORCEMENT IN POOL ROOMS.**

##### **I. The Age Limit.**

**EIGHTY-NINE** The answers of the boys are  
**PER CENT** very significant, as there is a  
**NEVER ASKED** state law forbidding managers  
**AS TO AGE.** from allowing minors under 18  
years to frequent or play in pool  
rooms, as also a local ordinance. (See Exhibit C,  
Appendix.)

Of 294 boys giving affirmative or negative answers to the second question, only 34, or 11.56 per cent, state that they have been asked to leave a pool room.

**Chart X.**

**"Treats" and "Money" Exchange in Pool Rooms.**



**Boys Admit "Seeing Games Played for Money."**

Two hundred and twenty-seven, or 76.17 per cent of the 298 boys, state that they "have seen playing for money or treats in public pool rooms and bowling alleys of Toledo."

The remaining 71, or 23.83 per cent, state that they "have not seen such practice."

A student (A200), of 17 years, who has been playing regularly in public pool rooms since he was 14, states: "No" to both questions, remarking: "The proprietor told me that I was tall enough to pass for 18."

Another student (A201), aged 15, and who has played every day of the previous week, states that the proprietor has asked him his age, and that he has been requested to leave "almost every time." It is significant that he continues to play regularly.

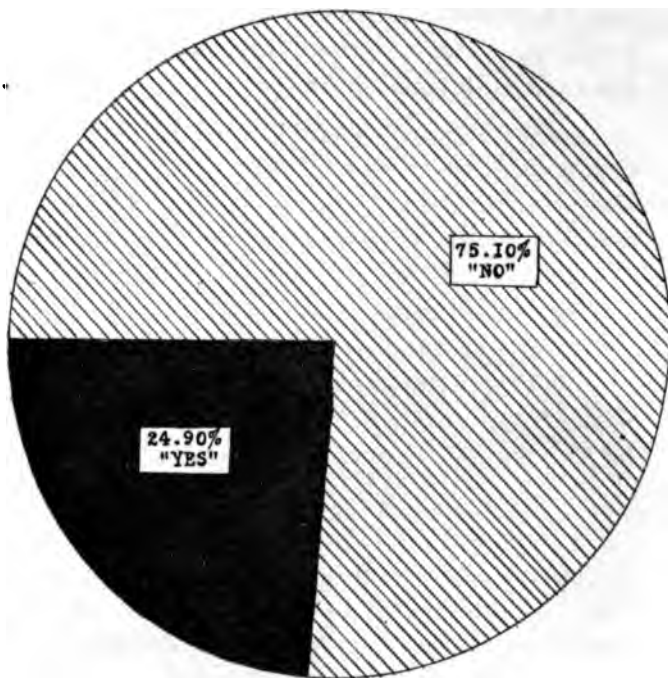
A student of 21 (A202), who has been a regular player since he was 14 years, pertinently asks: "Why should he?" and acknowledges that he has "never" been asked to leave on account of his age.

A student (A203), age 14½ years, who learned at 10 years in a public pool room, answers "No" to the first and "never" to the second question and signs his name to the statement.

A student (A204), age 19, who first learned at 10 years, states that he has been asked his age but "never" to leave a pool room. He signs his name.

A student (A205), 15 years of age, who learned at 14, and who played every afternoon and evening of the previous week, states that he has "never" been asked as to his age, or to "leave a pool room."

**"Treats" in Pool Rooms and Bowling Alleys.**



**Boys Admit Playing for "Treats."**

Sixty-five, or 24.90 per cent of the 261 boys answering, state that they have "played for treats" in public pool rooms.

The remaining 196, or 75.10 per cent, state that they "have not."



# 5. "TREATS" AND "MONEY" EXCHANGE.

**TWENTY-TWO PER CENT PLAYED FOR MONEY** Two hundred and twenty-seven, or 76.17 per cent, state that they have "seen playing for money."

Sixty-five, or 24.90 per cent, state that they have "indulged" in the practise of playing for "treats."

Sixty-three, or 22.39 per cent, admit that "they have played for money."

# 6. SUGGESTION BY THE HIGH SCHOOL BOYS

**FORTY-THREE PER CENT STATE "DANGER"** One hundred and ninety, or 43 per cent, suggest that although the games offer opportunities for gambling without supervision or regulation, yet conditions can be improved and public efficiency secured.

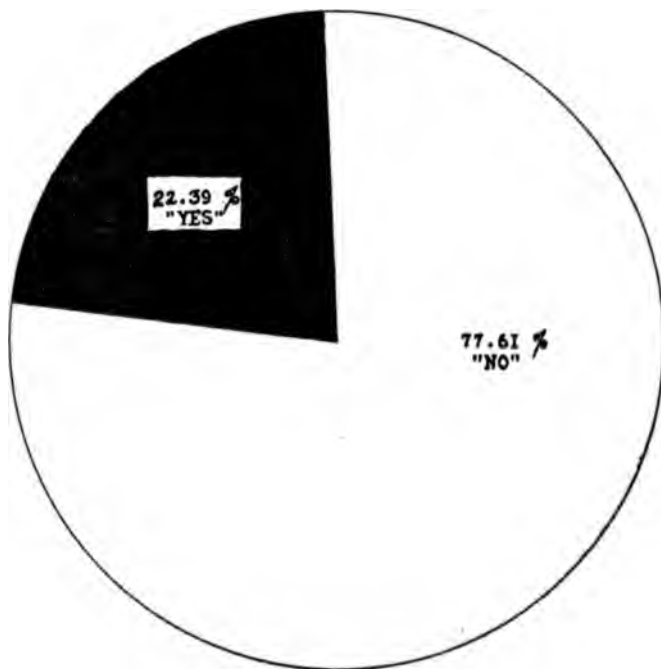
A small number, 33, would eliminate all pool, billiard and bowling alleys from the city. The following is a digest of improvements suggested:

## (1) A Digest of Improvements Suggested by the High School Boys of Toledo, Ohio.

	Number Suggesting
Amusement places are dangerous, but can be improved .....	190
Prohibit gambling .....	66
Have supervision and frequent inspection.....	59
Eliminate minors .....	46

**Chart XII.**

**"Playing for Money" in Pool Rooms and Bowling Alleys.**

**Boys Playing for Money.**

Sixty-three, or 22.39 per cent of 281 High School boys, state that they "have played for money" in Toledo's Pool Halls.

The remaining 218, or 77.61 per cent, state that they "have not indulged in the practice."

# TOLEDO, OHIO

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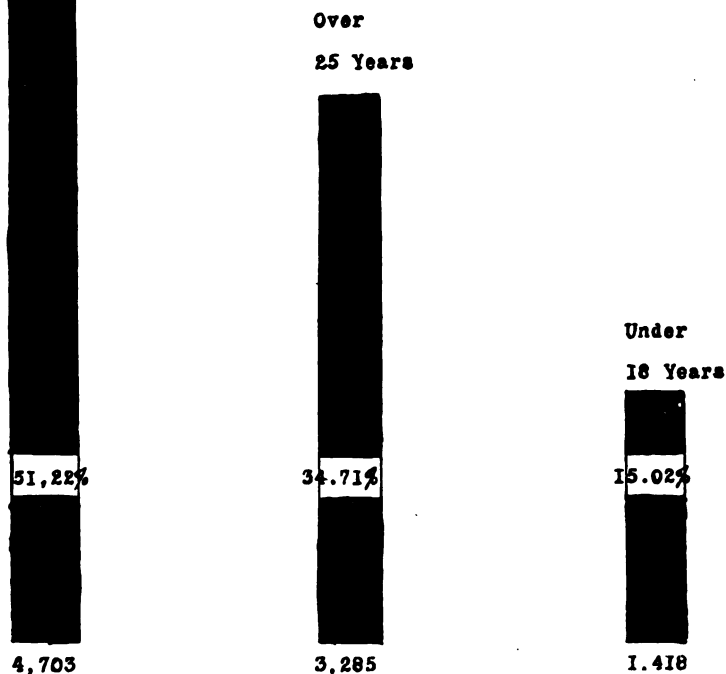
Install in High School as substitute.....	34
Prohibit smoking and chewing tobacco.....	30
Prohibit profanity .....	30
Prohibit drinking .....	26
Better sanitation and ventilation.....	26
Eliminate pool rooms .....	25
Impose a heavy license by the city.....	24
Prohibit loafers and disreputable persons.....	20
Eliminate disreputable places .....	13
Provide better equipment and more places.....	13
Arrest owners for laxity .....	13
Subject places to government control.....	11
Have places controlled by the city.....	10
Places are all right, no need of improvement..	10
Use Y. M. C. A. as substitutes.....	10
Have the city provide free games for all.....	9
Prohibit pea-ball and pay-ball.....	8
Play in homes as substitute .....	7
Remove screens and obstructions.....	7
Prohibit sale of tobacco, especially cigarettes	6
Prohibit "treats" .....	6
Raise the age limit from 18 to 21 years for playing .....	6
Each pay equal share for game, instead of loser paying all .....	5
Prohibit dice shaking and "games of chance"	4
Raise the age limit to 20 years.....	4
Separate pool, billiard and bowling from saloons and barber shop.....	4
Earlier closing hours (from 10 to 11 p. m.)....	4
Use the church as substitute .....	4

Close the amusement places on Saturdays and holidays .....	4
Prohibit bowling and billiards.....	4
Eliminate chairs and card tables.....	4
Provide social centers for free games.....	4
Enforce the present laws of the city.....	3
Patronize the clean and respectable places of the city only.....	3
Give a lecture to parents.....	3
Eliminate objectionable places by excessive tax .....	2
Apportion number of places on basis of population .....	2
Abolish places from school districts.....	2
Abolish private and connecting rooms.....	2
Prohibit students from entering or playing....	2
Inspect Clubs and Lodges .....	2
Eliminate the "gang".....	2
No pay for losing game.....	2
Proprietor to enforce rules of his place and business .....	2
Eliminate "foreigners" as either owners or patrons .....	2
Provide good reading.....	2
Prohibit intoxicated persons from admittance	2
Enforce the state laws.....	1
Prohibit the use of punch-board.....	1
Prohibit the use of cards.....	1
Prohibit the practise of spitting on floor.....	1
Ascertain where boys get their spending money .....	1

Between  
18-25 Years

CHART XIII.

Approximate Ages of Patrons in Pool  
Rooms and Bowling Alleys.



APPROXIMATE AGES.

4,703 or 51.22% between 18 and 25 years.

3,255 or 34.71% over 25 years.

1,418 or 15.02% under 18 years.\*

\*Violation of local and state ordinance.

Engage private detectives to visit places.....	1
Limit number of games and the hours of play	1

## SECTION II

### EXERCISES

1. What is a questionnaire as applied to a social problem? Is it a reliable method? If not, what better method would you suggest? Is the testimony of High School students dependable?
2. What per cent of the boys play pool? billiards? bowl?
3. Where do they learn and in what proportion? Is there a supervised billiard parlor in Toledo?
4. Does this study reveal that observance as to age limit is enforced? How many were under age?
5. Which of the "suggestions for improvement," as given by the High School boys, is the most reasonable and why? Discuss freely.
6. One young man in his "suggestion," states that "the pool rooms as presently conducted are all right," at least in Toledo,—and that adverse criticism comes from church "reformers and sensational-minded persons." In view of the study, how would you meet the criticism?
7. How much money is spent by your city or town for public recreation? What would the average cost per person represent?

8. How much money is spent for fire protection, courts, jails and police departments in your city? Compare.
9. Make a list of the private amusements operated for gain in your community. Specify the most dangerous ones.
10. Make a list of the public amusements operated for gain in your community. Specify the most dangerous ones.
11. Do you think it a good plan to have High School boys play these games together, distinct from public pool halls and bowling alleys and under proper school supervision, or in community centers, where a more general mingling occurs,—although under proper supervision? Is there danger in class segregation as regards play? Discuss freely.
12. Are you familiar with the arguments for supervised play and recreation? Read G. Stanley Hall in "Adolescence," Groos "Play of Man," and Allan Hoben, "The Minister and the Boy." Discuss these treatises in the class.
13. In the contemplated "Memorial Building," which is to be dedicated to our Soldiers and Sailors, would you have provision for play and social activities? Discuss freely.
14. The criticism has been made that "the church activities are not sufficiently diversified and attractive to hold the interest of the average mind." What do you think about it?





**SUPPLEMENT  
TO  
SURVEY**



15. What do you think of the use of a Public Forum in each church and at the close of the Sunday evening service? The objection has been raised that the "public" cannot be trusted in presenting sane and sensible arguments and that such privileges are often abused,—creating disorder and discord in the church. Is the fault with the church, the public, or the leaders? Discuss freely and intelligently.
16. Are you familiar with the social and educational work of local Art Museum? What are some of its activities for children?
17. What are the legal restrictions placed upon pool halls and moving picture "shows," and what department enforces them?
18. What places of amusement were placed under control and regulation by the Government as a means of creating "morale" among our soldiers and sailors? Should this regulation be temporary or permanent? Discuss.

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## 2. THE HISTORY OF BILLIARDS

Of the origin of the game, comparatively little is known—Spain, Italy, France, Germany, and even ancient Egypt have been regarded as the original home by various authors.

In an American text-book, "Modern Billiards," it is stated that Cathire More, King of Ireland in the second century of this era, left behind him "fifty billiard balls of brass, with the pools and cues of the same material." The same writer refers to the travels of Anacharsis through Greece, 400 B. C., during which he saw a game analogous to billiards. French writers differ as to whether their country can claim its origin, though the name suggests it.

Bouillet, in the "Dictionaire Universal," says: "Billiards appear to be derived from the game of bowls. It was anciently known in England, where perhaps it was invented. It was brought into

France by Louis XIV, whose physician recommended the exercise."

It is equally certain that it was known in the time of Shakespeare, who makes Cleopatra, in the absence of Antony, invite her attendant to join in the pastime, "Let us to billiards; come, Charmian."

In Cotton's "Compleat Gamester," published in 1674, we are told that "this most gentle, cleanly and ingenious game" was first played in Italy, though in another place he mentions Spain as its birthplace. At that time, billiards must have been well known, for we are told that "for the excellency of the recreation it is much approved of and played by most nations of Europe, especially in England, there being few towns of note therein which hath not a public billiard table, neither are they wanting in many noble and private families in the country." The game was brought into the country by Spaniards, who settled in St. Augustine, Fla., in 1565.

### 3. THE ETHICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE GAMES

**GAMES ARE HERE TO STAY**      Regardless of the prejudice that exists in some quarters against pool, billiards and bowling — the games are here to stay. That they have been associated with gambling, profanity, drink, vice and crime and are therefore under suspicion, both public sentiment and this survey confirm. If billiard tables and bowling alleys were

persons, they might well be blamed for the friendships sometimes formed and the company kept. But they are inanimate objects without the power to choose their environment and must meekly subject themselves to any possible manipulation.

**ALLURING TO YOUNG MEN** The study of commercialized amusements in Toledo is constantly revealing the fact that

both the forces of evil and good are in the business of reaching out and holding young men. They simply must have them to perpetuate their cause. The former has greatly outdistanced the latter in finding that these games were exceedingly attractive to youth, and straightway placed them into commission as a means of gathering in larger numbers. They have had practically a monopoly on their use, and only until late years and then in but comparatively few cities, have they been placed under city control. It is but natural, therefore, that these owners (many of them from southern Europe), would like to maintain continued control, especially as the games can be ingeniously played as gambling devices; induce large gatherings of young men to congregate and promote patronage in many side lines of business,—both legitimate and otherwise.

**CHRISTIAN POSSIBILITIES** Christian men with true social vision, however, see that the games are innocent in themselves and can be used to further their own cause,—but only under official supervision and regulation. Practically, every Y. M. C. A. building now

in process of construction has made ample plans for both billiard tables and bowling alleys. On January 1, 1918, there were over 1,200 Y. M. C. A.'s that made provisions for the games: 1,100, had billiards, 955, had bowling, and 832, had both. They also can be seen in nearly every war cantonment in both the U. S. A. and Europe. Within the past five years, sociology and psychology have proven great educational forces in analyzing the natural instincts for play and recreation—and in making provision for their expression in community supervision. In fact, adult life everywhere is being reorganized with reference to changing social conditions, and both the church and society must revise their policies with respect to the youth, at least as much as they do with adults.

**DENIAL OR CONTROL?** The time has long since passed to pursue a negative policy of prohibition in regard to these games.

Restraint and suppression only tend to antagonize. It is not wholesale denunciation and destruction that is needed, but intelligent leadership of both a kind and sympathetic nature. The American youth hears all too much of the things "he must not do." He asks for billiards and bowling—and when these are denied him, and some one more favored is allowed their use, the inevitable result is a lack of confidence in those who pose as his friends and educators. It is well to eliminate the illegitimate places and equally as binding to provide proper substitutes. It is unlikely, however, that any substitute can properly function in



the realm of public commercialized amusements without a suitable ordinance for both their conduct and control.

**DUTY OF THE CHURCH** The Church particularly has both a privilege and a duty here.

A privilege in disseminating the principles of social education and a duty in recognizing the play instincts of the youth and making gracious provision for their healthful and normal exercise. The Kingdom of God is identical with an ideal social order,—an order which consists of more than mere pietistic phrases and ecclesiastical shibboleths. She would not rob the youth of its play-life,—neither can she allow other agencies to do the work for which she by spirit and technique is best fitted to perform.

**NEED OF SOCIAL PROGRAM** We believe that the average church wishes to render distinctive social service to its community, but in the past, a lack of team work and a constructive social program has weakened her social and moral imperative. Leaders must be developed and from within—those who have the community spirit and love for the masses. It is estimated that sixty millions, or fifty-four per cent of the total population of the United States, are unchurched. Of Toledo's population of 240,000,—forty-two and one-half per cent, or 138,000 persons are unchurched. The many and varied arguments for this lapse can all be summed up in the little phrase, "Lack of contact or proper direction"—perhaps both. The church has "saved"

many, but how many has she "lost" or overlooked? As an aid in fulfilling her mission, the following suggestions are submitted:

1. The Church may enlighten the community as to the educational possibilities of properly conducted play and recreation. Information could be given by school, press and pulpit. The Department of Religious Education, which every church should have, might well do the work of gathering the data concerning the various needs.
2. The Church could endorse the idea of a community center work, that is, four separate and distinct buildings situated in as many different sections of Toledo. One experienced leader with ability to lead a city at play, could be engaged by each group of Churches within the neighborhood. As a first step, the use of present unoccupied buildings in the several neighborhoods might be accomplished.
3. The Church could develop public sentiment by demanding a wider use of the school plants in contributing to the social needs and activities of the several neighborhoods: the employment of a Director of Hygiene by the Board of Education to direct recreation and play of the pupils, both within and outside the school hours: community centers developed around our school houses with teachers as supervisors, or,

4. The Church may in her love for the city youth, advocate that the whole subject of public amusements be placed under the supervision of a department of the local city government, and an inspector appointed whose sole duty is to pass a strict censorship on all forms of commercialized amusement. A Playground Director's services would be considered indispensable. This would minimize juvenile delinquency (as in other cities) and reduce the number of possible boarders at the Workhouse Farm.

**FLEXIBLE METHODS.** Methods must be applied according to the need of each community. In the development of any plan, therefore, consideration for peculiar and exceptional needs must be made. Elasticity and adaptation must characterize the best of methods. We offer no disrespect to old methods when we say "that they have had their day and must cease to be," not because of the appearance of some fantastic school of academic and theoretic thought, but because social welfare and social justice with its vision has also a passion; and through love for ALL the people would function at exactly the place where the former methods failed.

**AMERICANIZATION PROBLEM.** The 118 Protestant churches of Toledo, with their membership of over 42,000 persons, might well consider the need of co-operating with other faiths, in the real con-

structive work of making good, healthy American citizens. Much is heard today of the need of Americanizing the foreigner. As an experiment in Americanization methods, can any work offer greater possibilities for achieving so worthy an ideal? That this is no mere inference may be noted in the actual precedent established in communities where field-houses, recreation-centers and community-centers have been established, and where the civic ideals and personal morals are higher than in neighborhoods where such social agencies do not exist.

**TOLEDO'S GREAT NEED.** With the inauguration of a community-center work,<sup>14</sup> "aliens" and society's "misfits" will at least have had the opportunity of social contact with a city's "best," while our success in presenting America's ideals will depend largely upon our faith in ALL the people and our degree of social interest to aid them. At any rate, social aloofness with its graded caste system, or the mere profession of a superior type of spirituality, will not function in America's laudable schema of democratizing peoples as well as governments.

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<sup>14</sup>Of Chicago's public schools, forty-five have social centers. The Superintendent of Schools has recently been authorized to open other schools. The city has appropriated \$50,000 for the purpose, and it is planned to spend \$100,000 more this coming year. Education derived from social intercourse is thus seen to be as important as any other branch of education.

## HOW TO OVERCOME THE LAW OF DIMIN- ISHING RETURNS IN CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

**AGE OF SOCIAL SOLIDARITY.** The church that is properly functioning in religion today is the church that is developing a method of contact between herself and the community. The student need not be reminded that we are living in an age of growing solidarity. The time has long since passed,—it is hoped forever,—when a church society can erect its building in a community,—expect the community to serve it by attending its services—pay its bills, and make no demands in community service. A prominent educator has well stated the modern mind: “The eighteenth century was the era of revolution, the nineteenth, the era of political equality, but the twentieth, is the era of democracy and brotherhood.”<sup>15</sup>

**INDIVIDUAL OR COLLECTIVE RELIGION.** The church may still exercise the alternative of emphasizing a purely “individual” conception of religion, namely, to “throw out the life-line and save” an occasional ship-wrecked mariner, or better still, she may by prayer, resort to the social method—make the ship so seaworthy as to be practically immune from shipwreck and capable of fulfilling her life’s destiny.

**THE INEVITABLE QUESTION.** It is the old question over again —the primacy of faith or works —the advantages of individualism as contrasted with collectivism—the spirit of selfishness, or the spirit of altruism. Evade them as we may, they will ever demand an answer, and only by a correct solution can we hope to be successful in our modern church work and bring in an ideal social and Christian democracy.

**SOCIAL SERVICE PROGRAMS.** The writer has compiled a few suggestions from the social service programs of the several denominations. They will, it is believed, function in almost any church and any neighborhood:

**THE BAPTIST.** 1. The Social Service Library. "One of the first things for a church to do is to create a select library of Social Service literature. By having such a library in the church, Social Service literature can always be available and can be brought directly to the attention of the people.

"Lists of books for this purpose are issued by the denominations and by the Federal Council."

2. For the Church. The following division of subjects is suggested: "One Sunday in each month to be given to the Christian life in its sources, its ideals, its development and growth; one Sunday in each month to be given to Christian doctrines, dealing with the Church, its history, its faith, its

work, etc.; one Sunday in each month to be devoted to Missions—the city, home and foreign; one Sunday in each month to be devoted to SOCIAL SERVICE in some of the many phases and claims.”

—The Baptist Church.

**THE** “Various ways and means to  
**EPISCOPAL.** arouse interest in Social Service.

There is the SOCIAL SERVICE CLASS, meeting regularly, on Sunday or other day, to discuss the social problem in general and with special reference to COMMUNITY NEEDS. There is the CONFERENCE on social topics for more popular appeal; it may be held at the close of the Sunday evening service and be open to all who are interested, whether they desire to attend the service or not. The conference thus serves as a community forum, where specialists invited from outside may present various phases of the social problems and an opportunity may be given for informal discussion. Visits to various social institutions and schools may also serve to arouse interest and give valuable information.

“Organization for service, is, however, in itself inadequate to the task. Without the more fundamental work of education, no lasting result can be achieved. The work of education includes, of course, instruction given to adult workers in the form of SERMONS, SPECIAL ADDRESSES, CONFERENCES, STUDY CLASSES, TEACH-

<sup>16</sup>Shaler Matthews—The Gospel for the Modern Man.  
p. 45.

**ERS' TRAINING CLASSES, and the like.**

"The kinds of service an industrial community should be interested in:

1. City planning.
2. Housing reform.
3. Abolition of child labor.
4. Prevent industrial diseases and accidents.
5. Promote efficiency of civic administration.
6. Provision of recreation facilities.
7. Educational reform.
8. Improve and cheapen transportation.
9. Suppress crime, vice and intemperance.
10. Regulate woman labor."

—The Episcopal Church.

**A Correspondence Course.**

**THE** The Labor and Social  
**CONGREGATIONAL.** Service Department of the  
Congregational Brotherhood, recommends the following course of study for ministers and members of our churches. This course can also be made the regular class work of groups interested in social problems.

This course provides for three years' study and is more than a reading course. The department will undertake to guide the student, assign the lessons, and conduct the examinations.

The course embraces four books for each year. There are also three books given as electives each year. Any one of these books in the elective course may be substituted for any one of the the entire course. The cost of the three years'



work can be completed in one year by reading one book a month.

Registration fee for the course, \$1.00; cost of course, \$2.00 per year, making a total of \$7.00 for the entire course. The cost of the three years' courses, including registration fee, will be \$5.00, if paid in advance. A suitable and satisfactory diploma will be awarded to all who satisfactorily complete the course.

#### **Committee on Labor and Social Service.**

"It is suggested that each church and brotherhood have a committee to be known as (The Committee on Labor and Social Service). Its function shall be to come in touch with the labor forces of the city to become acquainted with the local situation; to bring the results before the church, and relate the church in an efficient way to the other agencies that are working for betterment. Make this committee permanent. Give its report consideration. Such a committee can be of great value in bringing together the employers and employees in case of an industrial conflict."

#### **Forum and Social Welfare.**

"Establish a class where the subjects of discussion shall be questions relating to Social Welfare. Wherever feasible, establish an open forum where the subjects presented by the speaker may be discussed freely by those present."

"Make some of the great subjects that are before the American public today the topic of dis-

cussion in a **MID-WEEK MEETING** every little while. We would indicate such subjects as 'Wages,' 'Child Labor,' 'Housing Conditions,' 'Juvenile Delinquency,' 'Courts of Justice.' These will suggest others to the wide-awake churchmen."  
—The Congregational Church.

**THE** "The Unitarian churches in particular have always declared that religion is not the acceptance of a creed nor the observance of a form, but a life of service and good-will. They have pleaded for the application of religious principles to practical affairs, and they have been pre-eminent in promoting philanthropies and reforms. As the exemplars of a religion of everyday life, and as the prophets of democratic idealism, the Unitarian churches must resolutely meet and use the new occasions that now teach new duties.

"The social service which the churches can render, either as organizations or thru their members, is of three kinds: (1) The relief of suffering; (2) the prevention of poverty, disease, crime, and industrial warfare; and (3) the promotion of constructive reform.

#### **A Program for Local Church.**

"Civil Service Reform; Conservation of National Resources; Health and Sanitation; Housing Reform; Immigration, Industrial and Vocational Education; International Arbitration; Labor Legislation; Marriage and Divorce; Prison Reform; Public Recreation; Rural Conditions; Sex Educa-

tion and Hygiene; Standards of Living and Labor; Taxation; Temperance; Industrial Disputes and Arbitration; Child Welfare."

—The Unitarian Church.

### **Knowledge of Community Needs.**

**THE PRES-** "When a railroad company decides  
**BYTERIAN** to open up a new territory, it does not depend merely upon inspiration and enthusiasm—it sends out a corps of engineers to study soils and levels; a master workman maps out the entire job, and in his mind's eye sees it complete before the first tie is laid or the first spike driven.

"Something like this should be the program of the church. It should face all of the facts. It should master the situation. This applies not only to the national problems which confront the church, but the local problems which perplex the individual pastor.

"The logical order for carrying out the work of the church is: First, know the facts; second, organize the work in view of the facts discovered; third, make known the work to the public."

### **Correspondence Course.**

"\* \* \* It's a question of mastering the field, and meeting the situation as it is. No doubt a post-graduate course in practical Christianity, sometimes called 'sociology,' might help; but it's too far away—both the school and the money. We have a Correspondence Course in Applied

Christianity which will at least give a new outlook upon the task, and hundreds of men—and a few women—have been greatly benefited by taking it. The lessons are free from technical terms and no previous knowledge of social science is necessary. We seek to have the student see his problem from the most practical standpoint, so that he may immediately apply the knowledge which he has acquired. The course costs five dollars and includes text-books and studies. There is personal supervision of the lessons, and if there is a special problem in your field, our specialists will assist you in working it out. There are courses on the city, the country field, and on church advertising. Other courses will be added. Write to headquarters for explanatory literature. Other denominations are also planning correspondence courses."

—The Presbyterian Church.

"In many of our great cities the electric light and power companies display at night on their lofty sky-scraper buildings brilliant signs which flash out across the sky the words: 'Public Service; Light and Power.' Our desire is that all our local churches, whether in city or country, may make this their motto and their constant aim; that they all may aspire to fulfill their double mission for which Christ wrought and for which he died;—that each church may be a live center in the world for 'public service, light and power.'"

### **A Trained District Nurse.**

**THE FRIENDS** "One of the important features of social service work which Monthly Meetings, particularly those in Rural Districts, may undertake through a Social Service Committee, is the provision of a trained District Nurse for the neighborhood, or, for a territory including a number of neighborhoods. The trained nurse should in every instance be a devoted Christian, a woman able to raise the tone of the home and domestic life in the families she visits, and skilful to minister to the spiritual life as well as to the body. Monthly Meetings should co-operate with other Social Agencies in carrying it through and that the money needed for the undertaking should be solicited from the entire community that is to be benefited.

### **Formation of Clubs and Organizations for Play.**

"\* \* \* This is necessary for guiding the play and recreation of boys and girls who are members of the meeting. It should be for the whole neighborhood, as should all Social Service work, and it should be so directed and managed that it will lead the boys and girls, not only into healthier activities for body and limb, but also guide them unconsciously into living connection with the Church." —The Friends Meeting.

### **City Survey Charts.**

**DEVELOP SOCIAL WORKERS WITHIN.** Students interested in mechanical drawing, and who are members of the churches, will derive many valuable suggestions for the graphic representation of social data in chart form. It is the duty of the church to develop and make use of her talent, and to acquaint a community with the main features of its work by vivid visualization. The business man deals in nothing of value that he does not bring to the attention of his possible patrons. The Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22d Street, New York City, has recently published two works which should be studied by every church. They are as follows:

#### **The A B C of Exhibit Planning.**

By Evart G. Routzahn and Mary Swain Routzahn.

A book on exhibits, aimed to be helpful, especially in the initial stages when decisions are being made as to scope, purpose, and methods. Of value to persons engaged in all types of educational publicity; 275 pages, including over 50 pages of illustrations.

#### **Subjects Treated:**

Having a Plan for Your Exhibit.

The Purpose of an Exhibit.

Exhibit Audiences.

Method of Exhibiting.

What Do You Wish to Say in Exhibit Form?

**What Exhibit Form Will Best Express Your Facts and Ideas?**

**How Will You Utilize the Floor Space?**

**How Shall the Exhibit Be Interpreted?**

**How Will the Project Be Organized?**

**How Will You Advertise Your Exhibit?**

**How Will You Follow Up the Exhibit?**

**How Much May We Spend?**

**Two Illustrative Plans for Using Exhibits.**

**The Basis of the Exhibit Budget.**

**Outlines for Committee Work.**

First of a new Survey and Exhibit Series,  
edited by Shelby M. Harrison. Price, \$1.50 net.

### **Community Action Through Surveys.**

By Shelby M. Harrison, Director Department of  
Surveys and Exhibits, Russell Sage Foundation.

A description of how the survey is designed  
to get community action. Why results should  
follow.

"It is the best interpretation and vindication  
of the survey method I have ever seen. A hun-  
dred years hence, the historian will consult this  
pamphlet in accounting for the acceleration of  
the social movement in America, perceptible in  
the second decade of the twentieth century."—  
Prof. E. A. Ross, University of Wisconsin.

Price, 10 cents, postpaid.

The Commission on Church and Social Service  
of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ  
gives the following suggestions for city surveys:

1. Population—Charts showing proportion of nationalities, and increase or decrease of population in last decade.
2. Church Life—Charts showing ratio of churches to population; church membership and Sunday School enrollment to population; and church attendance to population and to church membership.
3. Education—Charts showing proportion of children out of school to population of school age; and people reached by facilities for popular education to entire population above school age.
4. Recreation—Charts showing the population capacity of recreation provided by the community, religious agencies, and private organizations; and listing the institutions and agencies of the community affecting the social life of childhood and youth, listed in three parallel columns, headed "healthful, harmful, doubtful."
5. Health—Charts showing the death rate from various groups of diseases, contagious, bad air, infant, etc.; in what section the death rate from these diseases is greatest; what proportion of infants die before one year; before five years of age; and per capita expenditures for health compared with expenditures for protection from fire, for police, education, etc.
6. Housing—Charts showing density of population in the most crowded section compared



with other sections; and the number of people in the most crowded rooms compared with the number in the average home; with pictures of the worst homes.

7. Labor—Charts showing the proportion of those working more than ten hours to those working less; the same for eight hours; the same for seven days' work; the minimum living standards for a family of five, and the proportion of male wage earners getting less than this amount; and the same for single women.
8. Immigrant—Charts showing the proportion of immigrant population to Protestant church membership; Protestant church provision for immigrant groups; and intellectual and social points of contact between the community and the immigrant and their relation to population needs.
9. Charities—Charts showing the comparison of the amount of relief work done by churches to that done by private agencies, by public institutions, and relief agencies of all kinds and their inter-relation.
10. Delinquency—Photographs showing the interior of the jail, police station or lock-up; how prisoners pass their time by hours, and the proportion of probationers reclaimed.
11. Public Morals—Charts showing comparison between number of churches and saloons; the number of churches and houses of prostitution; and the attendance on churches and

that of picture shows and theaters.

12. **Civics**—Charts showing in one column a statement of things desired for community improvement, in the other the name and title of the official responsible.
13. **General**—Charts outlying broadly for social needs of the community, showing in one column the various departments of social service, in another column the agencies at work in that community, and in the third column the urgent needs that yet remain to be met.

**OUTLINE OF SOCIAL SURVEY SUGGESTED  
BY THE MEN AND RELIGION  
FORWARD MOVEMENT.**

**I. The Church.**

1. Make a thorough survey of the local field.
2. List all social work and problems which should engage the activities of the men in the church.
3. Make a canvass of the men in the church with a view of discovering men who should be linked up with definite social service tasks.
4. Enlist men as they become members of the church.
5. Develop a social service group in every church.
6. Organize the social service groups in the various churches in one compact group.

7. Place a more definite responsibility upon the men living in the suburbs with regard to the problems of the city.
8. Have more frequent discussions by the ministers of the social problems of the city.
9. Develop greater interest on the part of the ministers and laymen of the city in the educational work of the Associated Charities.
10. Study the location of churches and missions with reference to the greatest efficiency.
11. Make more thorough records of members, organizations, methods and results of work by all the churches.
12. Use among the churches the charts and reports prepared in connection with the local survey.
13. Make a wider study of social conditions, continuing the investigations made by the Social Service Committee of the Men and Religious Forward Movement.
14. Erect a hospital to be supported by the Protestant churches of the city and state.
15. Encourage the wider use of school buildings.
16. Conduct an open forum under the auspices of the Federation of Churches for the discussion of social problems.
17. Hold conferences of Social Service groups in the churches with educational leaders, leaders of workingmen, and public officials with reference to problems confronting these various groups.

18. Conduct a systematic and continuous publicity campaign by the united churches of the city.
19. Conduct a social service revival under the auspices of the united churches.
20. Exchange fraternal delegates between the Ministers' Association and the Central Labor Union.
21. Observe Labor Sunday in all of the churches.
22. Employ a Social Service expert to make operative the plans suggested.

## II. The Social Workers.

1. Organize the social workers of the city for the adoption of a standardized social program.
2. Make a survey of housing and living conditions among the workmen of the city.
3. Make a survey of the negro population of the city.
4. Introduce more adequate recreational facilities for negroes.
5. Study the problems of organized labor.
6. Study the relation of the alleged inefficiency of white labor to the standard of negro artisans and laborers.
7. Agitate the matter of providing a Labor Temple for the use of organized labor.
8. Co-operate with the church in securing social and labor legislation.
9. Investigate the moral and physical conditions in department stores.

10. Investigate the cost of living.
11. Study the minimum wage problem.
12. Study the economic aspect of the liquor problem, with special reference to the attitude of the workingmen toward the saloon.
13. Study and present a plan for a saloon substitute.
14. Study the causes of diseases and poverty in the city.
15. Provide more visiting nurses.
16. Establish an information and employment bureau.
17. Organize a joint registration bureau as a clearing house for all Social Service agencies.
18. Establish a charities endorsement committee requiring uniform accounting, semi-annual audit, and standard case records of all Social Service agencies supported by public contributions.
19. Prepare a brief pamphlet indicating the functions, program and actual work of the various Social Service agencies of the city.

### III. The Municipality.

1. Organize a bureau of municipal research and efficiency.
2. Appoint a vice commission for the study of the social evil.
3. Enforce the law against prostitution with the understanding that the Men and Religion Forward Movement will provide homes for the women who desire to reform.

4. Remove immediately the houses of ill-fame from the neighborhood of the girls' high school.
5. Adequately supervise the dance halls of the city.
6. Enforce a strict supervision of certain restaurants and pool rooms.
7. Enforce the law against "blind tigers."
8. Introduce rigid methods with reference to the supervision of the sale of cocaine.
9. Enforce the law against gambling.
10. Secure adequate supervision of the motion picture shows.
11. Make scientific study of the problem of recreation, presenting a city-wide plan for the life of the people.
12. Use more generally the lecture hall in the public library building.
13. Use municipal buildings in such districts of the city as are in need of community centers, making provision for public meetings for civic organizations, labor unions, and general welfare societies.
14. Make more frequent use of the city hall auditorium for popular concerts, lecture courses, and addresses.
15. Combine a Social Service program with the city plan.
16. Provide a downtown social center for workmen.
17. Make wider use of public schools as neighborhood centers.

18. Introduce industrial and vocational education in public schools.
19. Have a compulsory education law for the children of the city.
20. Establish a juvenile court.
21. Appoint probation officers in connection with the juvenile court with volunteer assistants.
22. Issue licenses and permits for newsboys.
23. Make more adequate provision for police protection in residence section.
24. Secure volunteer workers among immigrants of the city.
25. Provide volunteer probation officers for adult offenders.
26. Organize a law enforcement league.
27. Abolish convict lease system.
28. Introduce legislation providing for sanitary housing conditions.
29. Secure more adequate inspection of housing, health and sanitary conditions.
30. Secure better methods of recording vital statistics.
31. Organize municipal charities, so that there be dependent upon the city for relief.
32. Erect a hospital for aged persons with chronic diseases.
33. Segregate the advanced tubercular cases in the municipal tuberculosis hospital.
34. Establish a tuberculosis camp.

35. Provide for a more adequate inspection of the milk supply of the city.
36. Supervise the storage of fruits and vegetables sold by street peddlers.
37. Investigate the lodging house problem.
38. Work for a municipal lodging house.
39. Investigate the problem of unemployment.
40. Educate the better element in the city to pay the poll tax, to register and to vote.

#### IV. The State.

1. Create a commission to thoroughly study crime and arrest and the entire subject of penology with a view to introducing the most modern methods of dealing with criminals.
2. Abolish the iniquitous fee in the sheriff's office.
3. Remove the shackles from the feet of convicts working upon the streets.
4. Renovate thoroughly the county workhouse and insist upon better sanitary treatment of inmates.
5. Investigate the loan shark business.
6. Pass a ten-hour law for women in industry.
7. Pass legislation to provide for a 54-hour law, for fire protection in industrial plants, and registration of factories.
8. Appoint a minimum wage board for women in industry and commercial life.
9. Employ more factory inspectors.
10. Introduce better child labor legislation.



11. Introduce an employers' liability and workmen's compensation act.
12. Demand a law giving one day's rest in seven in all industries.
13. Establish a home for dependent children.
14. Establish an adequate home for inebriates.
15. Establish a negro orphanage.
16. Enforce a compulsory education law.
17. Enact an adequate housing law.
18. Secure legislation against the exploitation of the immigrant.

In view of such a vast array of suggestions, all of which have come largely from leading church authorities, it must be evident that the modern church has a mission and a program of social welfare work to perform in every community. The church that would excuse herself from such social work on the pretext that it is outside of her sphere, will find herself isolated and begging for patronage and support. The institution that has no concern for the political, social and economic phases of life can hardly be taken as being serious in her claim of a special and unique religious interest. The old question, propounded by Micah the prophet, is more applicable today than ever before: "What doth the Lord require of thee, O man, but to do justly, to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God?"

We cannot indulge in honeyed phrases, such as the "brotherhood of man" and the "fatherhood of God," unless we manifest the family characteristics and glady function and do our part

in the bringing of the Kingdom. Had the early church been supinely reconciled to the "status quo" or existing order, and the laissez-faire policy of simply allowing things to go as they please, we would never have had an Amos and a Jesus. The blessings which Christianity has brought to the world would never have been possible, and we would still be groping in heathenism.

The early church was social-minded and it was only when philosophies, speculations and creeds began to be developed, that she lost the unique sense of her mission.

#### **SUPPLEMENT TO SURVEY EXERCISES.**

1. Is it the function of religion to remove vice, ignorance and disease? Discuss either "pro" or "con."
2. How many articles or books in the bibliography have you read? Which is the best treatise, and why?
3. How old is the game of billiards? In what countries has it developed most rapidly? When and by whom was the game first brought to America?
4. Discuss freely the article, "The Ethical Significance of the Games." Criticise and give the class your own ideas.
5. How many Protestant and Catholic Churches in Toledo? Prepare a list of the distinctive social services which are given to the city by these churches.

6. What provision for training in the duties of citizenship does the average church give? What do you think of Allan Hoben's book entitled, "The Church School of Citizenship"? (Local library.)
7. Is there unity of purpose and action among the churches regarding the place and importance of supervised recreation?
8. What are the leading social sciences which are offering their best thought to the churches? Mention and define the work of psychology and sociology.
9. Is the "Kingdom of God" on earth a social or a metaphysical order? Discuss freely.
10. Is your church or society working on any particular community problem that has social significance?
11. Are you familiar with the Social Service program of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ of America? Discuss six different subjects of this program. Which is the greatest in importance?
12. Are you familiar with the Social Service program of your particular denomination? Who is the secretary and what is his address?
13. Has the church any social responsibility as regards the peculiar "stress and strain" period of the adolescent boy or girl?
14. Which is the greatest preventive of crime and juvenile delinquency—parental care or legal restrictions?

15. Is it true that people cannot be legislated into "doing right"? Why then the need of laws? Discuss freely.
16. Which has the greater danger—"over-training" or "under-training"? Discuss and defend position with citation of concrete illustrations.
17. If sociology is only another word for "applied Christianity," why the evident disinterestedness of many religious leaders?
18. Sociology has also been defined as "the study of the behavior of society"; is it, then, properly within the province and field of study for Young People's Societies? Discuss freely.
19. What substitutes for the saloon, the public dance hall and pool rooms has your church to offer?
20. Work out a proper substitute for the saloon. Bring it into the class and read.
21. Enumerate a few positive forces which have prevented the universal spread of social welfare and social justice. Give a few negative forces. Which is greater, and why?

## **APPENDICES**



## EXHIBIT A.

## FORM OF SCHEDULE.

The following is a list of the thirty-eight questions that was used in the survey of each of the three hundred and fifty-five places:

Name	Number of Pool Tables	Number of Bill. Tables
Address	Gambling	Age Under 18
Race or Nation	Number Seated	Number Standing
Approx. Day Attend.	Approx. Even. Attend.	Vent. Good Medium Poor
Card Playing	Number Card Tables	Spitting on Floor
Number Intox.	Location Up-stairs Down-stairs Street-level	
Number of Bowl. Alleys	Obstruct View	Profanity
Age 18 to 25	Age over 25	Idlers
Number Playing	Number Seats	Dice
Sanitat. Good Medium Poor	Toilets Good Medium Poor	Lights Good Medium Poor
Character of Connect. Bus.	Disease Ads.	Pictures Good Medium Poor

The date and hour of the investigation of each place was marked upon the back of a card, and any other material that seemed relevant to the subject that the above questions did not cover.

## EXHIBIT B.

### THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

The following is a fac simile of the thirteen questions which were submitted to the boys. These questions were typewritten on sheets 8x13 inches in size, and over 800 papers were distributed:

#### Questionnaire.

In order that our educational facilities be properly developed and maintained, we need to know more about them. The following questionnaire is designed to develop information on one of the most important phases of community recreation,—pool, billiards and bowling alleys. Your earnest and sincere co-operation is desired. In filling the following questions, you will be rendering a valuable service. Any information and opinion which you may express or give will be treated absolutely in strict confidence. It is desired, as far as possible, that each questionnaire be signed. However, that is optional with you, and you may hand it in unsigned if you wish.

1. In your estimation, what percentage of High School boys play pool, billiards, or bowl? .....



2. Do you know how? Pool.....  
 Billiards..... Bowling.....  
 Sign "yes" or "no."
3. If so, where did you learn? Pool room.....  
 Y. M. C. A..... Club..... or Home.....  
 Mark X.
4. Check afternoon and evening of the days  
 of last week that you were in a pool room  
 or bowling alley; check twice if you played  
 pool or bowled. Monday..... Tuesday.....  
 Wednesday..... Thursday..... Friday.....  
 Saturday..... Sunday.....
5. How old are you?.....
6. Do you think gambling exists in pool  
 rooms?..... Drinking?.....
7. How old were you when you first learned?  
 .....
8. Has the proprietor ever asked you your  
 age? .....
9. How many times have you been asked to  
 leave a pool room on account of your age?  
 .....
10. Have you seen playing for money or treats  
 in pool room or bowling alley?.....
11. Have you played for money?.....
12. Have you played for treats?.....  
 (Do not count the custom of the loser pay-  
 ing for the game as treating.)
13. What suggestions have you to make regard-  
 ing the improvement of pool, billiards and  
 bowling places? .....

**EXHIBIT C.****OHIO STATE LAW.**

(a) **Minors.**—"Whoever, being the owner or keeper of a billiard table in a billiard saloon, or at any public place, permits a minor under the age of 18 years, to play billiards or pool, or be or remain in such saloon or other public place, shall be fined \$20, and for each subsequent offense shall be fined \$50."—(General Code. Section 12962, Vol. VI.)

(b) **Gambling.**—"Whoever entices a minor to engage in a game for money, or other valuable thing, or makes a wager with a minor upon the result of a game, shall be fined not less than Fifty Dollars (\$50) nor more than Two Hundred Dollars (\$200), or imprisoned not less than three months nor more than a year."—(Section 12,964, Vol. VI.)

(c) **Selling or Furnishing Cigarettes.**—"Whoever gives, sells or furnishes to a person under 18 years of age, a cigarette, wrapper or substitute, or a cigar, or tobacco, shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, or imprisoned not less than two days nor more than thirty, or both."—(Section 12,965, Vol. VI.)

**EXHIBIT D.****LAWS OF OHIO REGARDING RECREATION  
LEGISLATION.**

The State grants a great deal of power to local Boards of Public School Education, to use

the school buildings and to promote, whenever necessary, the public welfare. The General Code follows:

Sections 7622-3. Boards of Education of any school district may, subject to such regulation as may be adopted by such board, permit the use of any school house and rooms therein and the grounds and other property under its control, when not in actual use for school purposes, for any of the following purposes:

1. For giving instructions in any branch of education, learning or the arts.
2. For holding educational, civic, social or recreational meetings and entertainments, and for such other purposes as may make for the welfare of the community. Such meetings shall be non-exclusive and open to the general public.

Sections 7622-4. Upon the nomination of the superintendent of any school district, the Board of Education of such district may employ a person or persons to supervise, organize, direct and conduct social and recreational work in such school district. The Board of Education may employ competent persons to deliver lectures, or give instruction on any educational subjects, and provide for the further education of adult persons in the community.

Section 7622-5. In cities employing a person to direct and supervise social and recreational work, such person may use the school

buildings, grounds and other public buildings in such city, for the purposes indicated in Section 7622-3 of the General Code.

**EXHIBIT E.**

**AN ORDINANCE REGULATING POOL AND BILLIARDS, IN TOLEDO, O. (1913).**

(Relating to Minors.)

Section 1. Whoever, being the owner or keeper of a billiard or pool saloon, or billiard or pool room, or the owner or keeper of a billiard or pool saloon, or billiard or pool room, or any other public place, permits a minor under the age of eighteen years to play billiards or pool, or to be or remain in such saloon room or other public place, shall be fined twenty dollars for the first offence, and for each subsequent offence, shall be fined fifty dollars.

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after the earliest period allowed by law, and this is declared to be an emergency measure. Passed May 26, 1913. Returned by the Mayor without signature, June 5, 1913. Attest: John M. Babcock, Clerk of Council.

**J. C. STAUNTON,**

**President Pro-tem of Council.**

A certification hereby follows: I, John M. Babcock, Clerk of the Common Council of the City of Toledo, State of Ohio, do hereby certify

that the foregoing ordinance was duly published in the Toledo Blade, June 10th and 17th, 1913; in the Toledo Express, June 13th and 20th, 1913, and in the Toledo World, June 13th and 20th, 1913.

Attest: JOHN M. BABCOCK,  
Clerk of Council.

Copy sent to Department of Safety.

Copy sent to Police Judge.

Copy sent to Police Prosecutor.

Date of June 23, 1913.

The Hon. Brand Whitlock was Mayor at that date.

EXHIBIT F.  
THE SECOND ORDINANCE IN TOLEDO—  
(1914.)

(Closing hours.)

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Toledo, Ohio:

Section 1. Whoever, being the owner, keeper, manager, or in charge of a billiard or pool saloon, billiard or pool room, or a pool table in a billiard or pool saloon, or a billiard or pool room or any other public place, permits such saloon, room or public place to be or remain open between the hours of 12 o'clock midnight and 5 o'clock a. m., shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and shall be fined \$20.00 for the first offence, and fifty dollars for the second offence,

and upon conviction for the second offence, said saloon, room, or public place is hereby declared to be a public nuisance and shall be ordered abated by the Court.

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after the earliest period allowed by law, and this is declared to be an emergency measure.

Passed March 23, 1914.

Approved March, 1914.

CARL H. KELLER,  
Mayor.

P. HASSENZAHL,  
President of Council.

Attest: A. W. PAYNE,  
Clerk of Council.

A certification of publication herein follows:

I, A. W. Payne, Clerk of the Council of the City of Toledo, Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was duly published in the Toledo Bulletin, April 2-9, 1914; in the Toledo Express, April 6-13, 1914, and in the Toledo Christian Commonwealth, April 3-10, 1914.

Attest: A. W. PAYNE,  
Clerk of Council.

Copy sent to Department of Safety (Public.)

Copy sent to Police Judge.

Copy sent to Police Prosecutor.

Date of April 14, 1914.

The Investigator wrote to the City Clerks of 100 Principal Cities for the City ordinance regulating their Pool Room and Amusement Places. Sixty-two answers were received and a condensed summary of the pertinent features made. The digest follows:

### EXHIBIT G.

#### A DIGEST.

#### OF THE ORDINANCES OF 62 CITIES REGULATING POOL, BILLIARDS AND BOWLING ALLEYS.

ATLANTA, GA.—No minors allowed. Penalty, \$100 and cost, or 30 days' imprisonment, or both. Applicable to both proprietor and minor. Hours of closing, 10 P. M. to 5 A. M.

BALTIMORE, MD.—No minors allowed to play. Penalty, \$10 for first and \$20 for each subsequent offense. Hours of closing, 11:30 P. M. to sunrise.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—No minors allowed. Penalties inflicted on both proprietor and minor. No betting, hazarding of money, or anything of value, over games. No music, either by musical instruments or voices. No operation without license. Failure to close at 12 P. M. and Sundays, punishable by fine, \$80 each table.

BOSTON, MASS.—No minors allowed. Penalty, \$10 for first and \$20 for each subsequent offence. Penalty for operating without license, \$100. Location to be approved by authorities, else

a fine of \$50 for each month operating (confined principally to bowling alleys). Violation of the law relative to public health punishable by fine. License fee, \$2.

**BROCKTON, MASS.**—No minor allowed without written consent of parent or guardian. State and local restriction. License of Mayor and Alderman. License fee, \$10 for first table and \$5 for each additional table. Special permit for extra exhibition games. Where admission fee is charged the license fee is from \$3 to \$5 per week. For one night in week only, \$1 license fee is charged. No gaming of any kind allowed. No intoxicating liquors drank or sold upon premises. Closing hours, 11:30 P. M. License revokable for sufficient cause upon public or private complaint.

**BUFFALO, N. Y.**—No minor under 16 years to frequent or play. License procured of Mayor. Penalty for non-observance, \$5 for each day. Parents privileged to serve notice on proprietor for harboring of minors. Places closed from 1 o'clock A. M. to 5:30 A. M.

**BUTTE, MONT.**—No minor under 18 to enter or play. Penalty from \$5 to \$300.

**CANTON, OHIO.**—No minors allowed. Penalty for both proprietor and minor each, from \$5 to \$25. Bond of \$500 required of licensee. Permission of property owners necessary to operate bowling alleys. Closed Sundays and from 12 o'clock P. M. to 5 A. M. week-days.



**CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.**—No minors allowed to frequent. Penalty for proprietor and minor each. Closing hours, 12 P. M. to 6 A. M.

**CHARLOTTE, N. C.**—No minors under 21 years allowed to enter or loiter. Penalty, \$50 for each offense, for proprietor and minor each. License forfeited on second offense. Name of habitue or player to be placed in book under the words, "I am not under 21 years of age." License \$50 for each table, and \$25 for each bowling alley platform. For each additional alley, \$12.50.

**CHELSEA, MASS.**—No screens, shutters, blinds or partitions. Penalty, forfeiture of license.

**CHEYENNE, WYO.**—No minors under 16 allowed to frequent or play. Penalty, from \$5 to \$10 for each offense. Forfeiture of license for second offense.

**CHICAGO, ILL.**—No minor under 16 allowed to play or frequent. Penalty, from \$5 to \$50 for each offense. Written consent of property owners for bowling alley privilege. License secured from Second Deputy of Police. Conditions of license: Location, name of pool room, residence of owner or manager, employment for past five years, number of card tables in pool room, previous conviction of felony, if so, when? Own any property? Value. Name of three references who are householders in the city. Is pool room or bowling alley connected with saloon?

**CHICAGO HEIGHTS, Ill.**—Place to be conducted in orderly manner. Closed from 1 A. M. to 6 A. M.

CINCINNATI, O.—License fee of \$25 for first table and \$15 for each additional table. Same for each bowling alley. Closing hours, 12 midnight. Penalty for any violation, \$25 to \$200 with costs of prosecution.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.—No ordinance. Ten dollars for first table and \$5 for each additional.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—No minors under 16 years. Penalty, \$5 to \$10 for proprietor and minor each, and for each offense. Additional fine of \$50 for violation of any section of ordinance. Conditions of license: No person, society, club, or corporation can operate or maintain public billiard halls without license from city—private residences and schools alone excepted. License procured of Commissioner of Assessments. Applicant, a citizen of the United States. Character to be satisfactory. Name and address and age of person or officials connected. The same of owner or premises and manager. If in same business for five years previous, when and where? Billiard room inspector to examine physical condition of place with co-operation of Commissioner of Buildings, police or other department of the city that is necessary. No dice, pea-ball, cards or other games of chance in same room of business or at cigar stand. License to be conspicuously posted. Revocable.

CONCORD, N. H.—Regulated by State laws. Closed Sundays and from 11 o'clock to 30 minutes before sunrise week days.

DENVER, COLO.—No minor allowed. Penalty, from \$10 to \$100 for each offense. Notice to be posted in prominent place. "Minors not allowed here." Penalty, \$5 to \$100. Minor to be fined from \$1 to \$10 for each offence, if found within, between 9 P. M. and 5 A. M.

DETROIT, MICH.—No minor under 18 years. License from Mayor. License fee, \$5. Furnish a bond to city of \$100. Hours of closing, 1 A. M. Penalties for any violation of ordinance not to exceed \$100 and costs, and in default of same, six months in House of Correction.

ELKHART, IND.—Under State law. No local ordinance.

ERIE, PA.—No city law. County charges for license and city receives a part of the fee. A law over 50 years old.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—No minor under 18 to play or frequent. Owner provide bond of \$200 to city. Closed on Sundays and from 12 midnight to 5 A. M. week days. License fee, \$8 for each billiard table for six months, and \$5 for pool or bowling alley each.

EVANSVILLE, ILL. — No minors under 17 years. License procured of the Mayor. License fee, \$200 per annum for place of business. Conditions of license: Conduct of business in ordinary manner; no obscene or profane language; closing hours, from 11:30 P. M. to 6 A. M. and all day Sunday; no gambling or betting of any kind; no dice or playing cards. A personal bond of \$500

required. Penalties, license revocable, or failure to secure license \$5 to \$100 fine.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—No minor or apprentice under 19 years. License procured of Common Council with endorsement of twelve freeholders who reside within 600 feet of proposed pool room. Owner to file personal bond of \$500. License revocable by Council for any violation of ordinance.

HALIFAX, N. S.—No minor under 18 years, either to enter or play. Burden of proof that he is not, upon the defendant. No gambling device, such as faro bank, rouge, et moir, roulette wheel. No drunken, disorderly person or keeper of house of ill-fame, allowed to enter or frequent. Closing hours: week days, 12 midnight and 6. A. M. and Sundays.

HAMILTON, ONT.—Closing hours, 11 P. M. to 6 A. M.

HARTFORD, CONN. — Regulated by State laws. No minors under 18 years, either as employees or players. License procured of either Selectmen, Chief of Police or Warden of Borough. Closing hours, 12 midnight. Place open to inspection of officials at all times. Violation of ordinance of location, \$500 fine or three months' imprisonment or both.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—No minors or females allowed to enter. No pool room within 100 yards of school house. Penalty, in case of

females, \$100 fine or 30 days' imprisonment. In case of location, \$500 fine or three months' imprisonment.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—No minors allowed. Penalty, \$10 to \$500 and forfeiture of license. Closing hours, 1 A. M. to 7 A. M. Required to have a metal plate with license number stamped upon it and fastened to table in a prominent place. Upon forfeiture of license, plate number to be returned to City Auditor.

KINGSTON, CAN.—Closing hours, 11:30 on Saturday nights until Monday. On week days, 12 midnight.

LAWRENCE, KANS.—No minor under 19 years. No school, business or university student conditioned in his studies, or who fails to do work required in class rooms without permission by parent or teacher of said student. License fees, \$25 per annum for first table and \$10 for each additional table; \$25 for each bowling alley. No loud, profane, obscene or vulgar and improper language. No drunkenness. No games of cards, dice in any form or gambling permitted. Penalty for violation of ordinance, \$1 to \$50 and revocation of license. Penalty, for each day without license, \$50.

LINCOLN, NEB.—No minors under 21 years. Statement of age, street address and name of players upon book required. Penalty for owner, at least \$100 for each offence. Also \$100 for each offence of minor. No drunkenness, fighting or drinking. No gambling of any nature, playing

cards, dice or chips in exchange for merchandise. Closing hours, 11 P. M. All fines \$100 for each violation.

MACON, GA.—Application of license referred to Police Committee of Council for report; no grant without majority vote of Council. Closing hours, 12 midnight.

MADISON, WIS. — No minor under 18 years. Penalty, \$3 to \$10 for proprietor and minor each. No minors under 16 years allowed on streets or in public places after 8 o'clock P. M. (Oct. 1 to May 1), and after 9 o'clock (May 1 to Oct. 1), unless accompanied by some suitable person over said age, or, unless employment makes it necessary.

MELROSE, MASS.—Regulated by State laws. No minors allowed. License fee, \$10 for each table. Closing hours, 12 midnight. No other games allowed.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—No minor under 18 years. Penalty, not more than \$100 or 90 days' imprisonment for proprietor and minor each; written permission of parents in case of minors acceptable.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—License of the Mayor. License fee, \$15 for each pool table; for each billiard table, \$10; for each bowling alley, \$5. Penalty for each violation of ordinance, \$10.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—No minors to loiter or play. No screens or obstructed view from street. Closing hours: Sundays and at 11 P. M.

to 6 A. M. week days. Penalty, from \$1 to \$100 with forfeiture of license.

MONTREAL, CAN. — No minor under 16 years. Control by Superintendent of Police. License fee, \$50 for bowling alley (with privilege of from one to three alleys); for pool and billiard tables, \$25 (when there are more than one table), —for the first six tables, \$25 each; for each additional table, \$15. Applicable to persons in public business. Clubs are charged \$20 for each table. Hours of closing, 12 midnight to 5 A. M. and Sundays.

NEW HAVEN, CONN. — License of Chief of Police with consent of Mayor. Penalty for failure to secure license, \$5 for each offence; similar penalty for operating pool or billiard table without license for each day; also alleys.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—No minors under 16 years. Application of Bureau of Licenses for license. Conditions of license: Name, residence, date and place of naturalization of applicant; addresses of premises where business is to be conducted; statement of other business in connection therein; whether applicant has ever been convicted of felony; personal bond of \$500 required. No gambling or disorder allowed. Penalty for two violations of ordinance, the revocation of license. Deposit of \$5 with Board of Health for examination of premises. License suitably framed and prominently posted; single violation, \$25 to \$100, —if unpaid in ten days license is revoked. Closing hours, Sunday and 12 P. M. to 8 A. M. week days.

Adequate toilet and proper facilities for lighting, heating and ventilation. No screens or partitions to obstruct view. No cards or other games of chance without forfeiture of license. Duplicate photograph of applicant necessary,—one for Bureau of Licenses, the other to be kept with applicant's license. No operation of business below street level. No other connecting business except the sale of tobaccos. Penalty, \$50 to \$100 or 30 days' imprisonment or both.

OAKLAND, CALIF.—No minor under 18 years. No private rooms. No gambling, cards, dice, devices for gain or money or merchandise. License to be posted in prominent place. Penalty, \$100 for proprietor and minor each, or imprisonment for 50 days in city prison or both, with forfeiture of license for any violation of ordinance.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—No minors allowed. Penalty, \$100 for proprietor and minor each.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—No minors under 18 years. Penalty, \$20 or 30 days' imprisonment with forfeiture of license. License fees, a town and state tax of \$200 for each bowling alley, and a tax of \$5 to \$25 for privilege to own or keep a bowling alley; also, \$5 for each alley, and \$15 for each pool table or billiard table (where there is a liquor license). Closing hours, 11 P. M. Business under control of Police Commissioners.

PORTLAND, ORE.—No minor under 19; also no minor between 19 and 21 allowed after 10 o'clock at night. Closing hours, 1 A. M. to 5 A.



M. Penalty for proprietor and minor each \$250 or 30 days in jail or both. License of City Treasurer. License fees, \$10 for each table, and \$10 for each alley. No screens or obstructed view. No cards, card tables, dice or gambling device. Closing hour for bowling alley, 12 midnight. Penalty, \$5 to \$100 for violating bowling ordinance as to closing hours, or five to 30 days in jail or both. License revoked if necessary.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Regulated by State laws. Annual fees for one pool or billiard table, \$25; for each additional table, \$15. Each bowling alley \$10.

RALEIGH, N. C.—No screens or obstructed view. No disorderly conduct or sale of liquors. Closing hours, 12 midnight to 7 A. M. Penalty, \$25 for each violation. No pool room above first floor—penalty, \$10 for each day.

RIVERSIDE, CAL.—No minor under 18 years. No screens or obstructed view. No cards or other games. No separate or partitioned rooms. Closing hours, 11 P. M. to 5 A. M.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—No minor under 18 years. License fees, \$5 for the first two tables and bowling alleys, and \$2 for each additional table and alley. Closed on Sunday.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—No minor under 18 years. License fee, \$40 a year for bowling alley; no fee if connected with a saloon,—included in liquor license. Penalties, \$25 to \$150 or 25 days in jail, or both.

**SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.**—No minors under 21 to frequent or play. License secured of the city; fees, \$12 for each table, and \$20 for each bowling alley. License privilege limited to certain zones or sections of city. Closing hours, 12 midnight to 6 A. M. and Sundays.

**SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**—No minors under 18 years. Penalty, \$500 for proprietor and minor each.

**SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO**—Annual fees \$10 for each table and alley. No gambling with cards, dice or other devices. Penalty, owner and participant each fined \$100, or 90 days in jail for each offence.

**SEATTLE, WASH.**—No minor under 21 years. Examination by Comptroller as to fitness of applicant, with full report to City Council—then to Committee on License and Revenue. Penalty, \$100 or 30 days' imprisonment or both, with revocation of license for any violation of ordinance.

**TACOMA, WASH.**—No minors under 21 years, else place declared a nuisance by city and license revoked. Condition of license: Applicant to state name, place, residence and business for six months previous to application; also controlled by State laws.

**TOLEDO, OHIO** — No minor under 18 years. Closing hours, 12 midnight to 5 A. M. Penalty in both cases, \$20 for first offence and \$50 for second offence, place declared a nuisance and ordered abated by the Court on the second violation

of "closing" ordinance. Toledo has no bowling ordinance.

**TORONTO, ONT.**—Character of applicant considered with name, occupation, residence and place of business, to the Board of Police Commissioners. No disorderly person to enter. No tipping and no devices for gambling. License to be conspicuously posted. Closing hours for pool and bowling alleys (with liquor licenses) 10 o'clock Saturday night until 6 o'clock Monday morning. On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 11 o'clock to 6 A. M. Closing hour (without liquor license), 7 o'clock Saturday night to 6 A. M. Monday morning, and on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday after 11 o'clock at night to 5 A. M.

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**—License from Assessor of District of Columbia. Rights of property owners seriously considered. No liquors to be sold in connection with business. Penalty, from \$5 to \$40, with forfeiture of license. Penalty, without license, \$20, or three months in jail for each offence. License fee, \$12 for each pool and bowling alley.

**WINNIPEG, CAN.**—Premises to be approved by Inspector of Licenses. No licenses granted for Ward One and Ward Seven. Table to be in separate partitioned and unscreened room. No other games allowed. Closing hours, 12 midnight to 8 A. M. and Sundays. No gambling. License forfeited upon conviction of any offence.

**YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO**—No minors under 18 years. License application of Mayor with endorsement of two responsible citizens. No dice, cards or other games of chance. Quiet and orderly conduct of place. License fee, \$3 for first table and 50 cents for each additional table. License to be prominently posted. Closing hours, 12 midnight to 6 A. M. Penalty, \$20 and costs for first offence; for second offence, \$50 and costs with revocation of license.

### SUMMARY.

#### Pool and Bowling Alley Regulations in Other Cities.

City	License Required	Annual Fee	Bond Required
Boston .....	Yes	\$ 2.00	.....
Brockton, Mass. ....	Yes	10.00 1st table	.....
		5.00 each additional	.....
Birmingham, Ala.....	Yes	80.00 a table	.....
Baltimore .....	Yes	.....	.....
Buffalo .....	Yes	.....	\$500
Canton, Ohio .....	Yes	.....	500
Chicago, Ill. ....	Yes	.....	.....
Cincinnati .....	Yes	25.00 1st table	.....
		15.00 each additional	.....
Charlotte, N. C. ....	Yes	50.00 1st table	.....
		25.00 each bowling alley	.....
Columbus .....	Yes	10.00 1st table	.....
		5.00 each addit.	.....
Denver .....	No	.....	.....
Detroit .....	Yes	5.00	100
Grand Rapids, Mich. ..	Yes	.....	500

City	License Required	Annual Fee	Bond Required
Lawrence, Kan. ....	Yes	25.00 1st table 10.00 each addit. table 25.00 each bowling alley	..... ..... .....
Montreal, Can. ....	Yes	25.00 1st six tables (Clubs, \$20 each table) 15.00 each additional 50.00 each alley	..... ..... 500
Melrose, Mass. ....	Yes	10.00 each table	.....
Milwaukee .....	Yes	15.00 each pool table 10.00 each bill. table 5.00 each bowling alley	..... ..... .....
Pawtucket, R. I. ....	Yes	200.00	.....
Portland, Ore. ....	Yes	10.00 each table 10.00 each alley	..... .....
Providence, R. I. ....	Yes	25.00 1st table 15.00 each addit. 10.00 each alley	..... ..... .....
Rochester, N. Y. ....	Yes	5.00 1st two tables 2.00 each addit. table and alley	..... ..... .....
Sacramento .....	Yes	40.00 each table	.....
Salt Lake City.....	Yes	12.00 each table 20.00 each alley	..... .....
Seattle .....	Yes	.....	.....
Washington, D. C.....	Yes	12.00 each table and alley	..... .....
Evansville, Ind. ....	Yes	16.00 each bill. table 10.00 each pool table 10.00 each bowling alley	..... ..... .....
Evanston, Ill. ....	Yes	200.00	.....

## EXHIBIT H.

A letter (F108) was received as the result of the High School Questionnaire, which is quoted in full:

“Toledo, Ohio, March 12, 1917.

“To the Investigator:

“Dear Sir:—In regard to the pool room quiz, I would like to say a word or two, as I am the mother of five boys, the oldest seventeen, and the youngest ten years old: My boys learn to play pool at the church. Do you think that right? My oldest boy now spends all of his evenings and nearly all of his hard-earned money at the pool room or bowling alleys on Dorr street and Detroit avenue entrance; the pool rooms and saloon are combined. We are told by a 15-year-old boy in the seventh grade, Lincoln School, that goes to these places every evening and tells my boy that is in the same grade in school with him, that my oldest son plays at these places every night and keeps very late hours. He has left home now two months as his father could not do anything with him. Whenever we would talk to him about spending his money and going to these places he would say, ‘Well, I learned at the church.’ But now he does not go near the church. Is there not something we could do? His father does not try to do anything about it. I was so glad when I saw in the News-Bee, and also my son a Junior at Scott High had a paper to fill out in regard to these places. I do hope and pray that something will

be done to help save my boy and all boys.

“Wishing you well in your undertaking,  
“A MOTHER.”

### APPENDIX I.

On January 25, 1917, a Mr. W. W. Butler, of this city, made the following public statement at the First Congregational Church, in regard to the influence of the pool rooms in Toledo:

“In the tenderloin districts the lower class of whites, Greeks, Syrians and a few Mexicans prevail. In the tough loin (Canton Ave.) negroes chiefly play. In many of these rooms card tables are used, the charge being 10 to 50 cents a game. The conversation is generally vulgar, and profanity is general, and my guess is that many there are paid workers from assignation houses. \* \* \*

“I was in one room and saw two tables for poker games. The proprietor told me that a policeman watched the game for a few minutes then went out. In about ten minutes a detective came. He was a stranger to the players, as they instantly changed the game,—they must have had a tip from the proprietor. I do not know where he got the information that a spotter had entered.

“In another pool room I saw a wife crying—as she told the proprietor that her husband had lost \$9.00 (practically all his week's wages)—in a game the night before. To my surprise, the money was refunded.” (D100.)

**EXHIBIT J.**

**POOL-ROOM REGULATION.**

**Commercial Recreation Legislation-Playground,**

**March, 1914.**

**Julia Schoenfeld.**

Requirements to be sought:

1. A license should be exacted for the premises and not for the man who operates the pool room. The license is practically for control and not for revenue.
2. Boys under 18 should not be permitted to enter.
3. No liquor should be sold or gambling be allowed in the place.
4. Proper regulation for ventilation and sanitation should be demanded.
5. The license should be revoked for violations.
6. The Cleveland ordinance closes all pool and billiard halls on Sunday.

**EXHIBIT K.**

**THE TOLEDO ORDINANCE—(NEW.)**

After the survey was completed, and the facts were classified, the following specific problems were noted:

1. That the two existing local ordinances covered the age of the entrance and playing of minors, and the hours of closing alone, and then only in reference to pool and billiard rooms or saloons.



2. That no ordinance for the regulation of bowling alleys existed.
3. That the larger and more vital questions, such as: gambling, treating, profanity, obscene language, conduct and general atmosphere, fail to receive notice in any present ordinance on the subject.
4. That the present ordinance makes no provision for either the health interests of patrons or of the community at large.
5. That no little misunderstanding exists, between the proprietor and the city, due to the lack of specific rules and regulations for the conduct and control of these public places of amusement.
6. That Toledo was losing an income in license fees,—in its failure to license the places.
7. That the question as to the conduct and control of commercialized amusements is one of the most acute problems in Toledo today.

To meet these needs and to give protection to legitimate places of business, and to provide for an exercise of the play-instinct of the individual under Community supervision and regulation, the following ordinance was compiled:

**A Proposed Ordinance for the Regulation of Pool, Billiards and Bowling Alleys in Toledo, Ohio.**

(By J. J. Phelan.)

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Toledo, Ohio.

**Section 1.** This act shall be known as the ordinance to regulate Pool Rooms, Billiard Rooms and Bowling Alleys, in the City of Toledo, Ohio.

**Section 2.** No person, society, club, firm or corporation shall open, conduct, maintain or operate a billiard table, pool table, or bowling alley

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**THE Y. M. C. A.**



**An Ally of the Home—One of the Few Recreation Centers in Toledo Which Values Manhood Above Dollars.**

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within the City of Toledo, unless such person, society, club, firm or corporation shall have first been duly licensed by the City of Toledo, for such purpose, and shall have obtained a permit therefor; provided, however, that the provisions of

this ordinance shall not apply to private residences and City Public Schools, under the direction of the Board of Education.

Section 3. Every person, society, club, firm or corporation desiring to open or maintain a billiard room, pool room or bowling alley, shall make application in the form presented in this ordinance, and shall file the same, at least ten (10) days before the time for granting such license.

Section 4. No license shall be granted to a person who is not a citizen of the United States.

Section 5. The Commissioner of Assessments and Licenses shall furnish blanks for application, bonds, and license certificates provided for in this ordinance, which bonds and applications shall be filed as public records.

Section 6. Each applicant for a pool, billiard and bowling alley license certificate, shall state the following:

1. Applicant's name, whether a person, society, club, firm, corporation or partnership.
2. Residence of applicant (if a person, society, club, firm, corporation or partnership), with the addresses and names of officials of the same.
3. Names of three references, who are householders in the city.
4. The occupation of the applicant for five years previous to the date of application. Where?
5. Previous conviction of felony, if so, when?
6. Written consent of adjoining property owners for bowling alley privilege.

7. The address of the premise or premises, where pool table, billiard table, or bowling alley is kept, maintained or operated.
8. The name and residence of the owner of the building or premises.
9. Statement of what business, if any other business is to be carried on in connection therein, or on the same premises, by the applicant or any other person, firm, club, society, corporation or partnership, without the written consent of the Commissioner of Assessments and City Licenses.
10. Number of pool tables, billiard tables or bowling alleys kept, maintained or operated.

Section 9. Each licensee at the time of the making of the application, provided for in Section 6 of this ordinance, file in the office of the Commissioner of Assessments and City Licenses, a bond to the City of Toledo, in the penal sum of two hundred dollars (\$200), conditioned:

1. That the applicant make no material false statement in his or her application for such billiard, pool or bowling alley license certificate.
2. That the applicant will not during the time and under the conditions such certificate is given, suffer or permit any gambling or drinking of liquor or intoxicating drinks, in the place designated by the license certificate, or in any yard, booth, garden or another place appertaining thereto, or connected therewith.

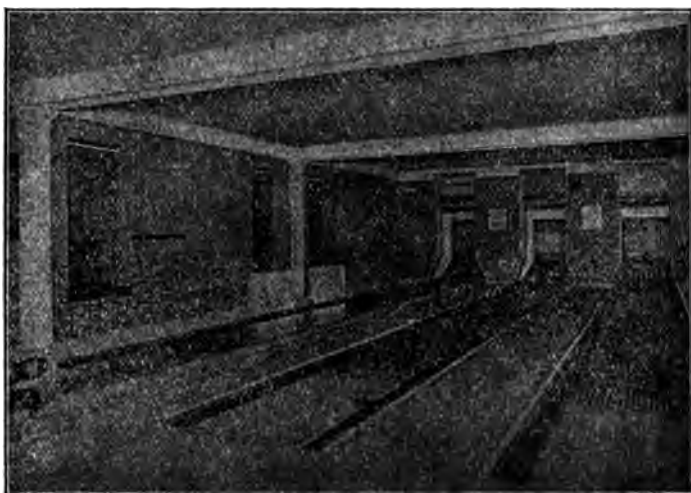
3. That the applicant will be held responsible, subject to fine, for loud, profane, obscene, vulgar or improper language and any disorderly conduct.

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THE Y. M. C. A.



A Good Body Must Have a Good Environment—One May Secure Both Here.

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4. That he will not permit any minor under the age of Eighteen (18) years, to enter, remain in or play billiards, pool, or bowl in the said premises, for any purpose whatsoever, unless accompanied by a responsible parent or guardian.

5. That he or she will keep all toilets clean and free from venereal disease advertisements, and in places where there is inadequate toilet facilities a suitable modern toilet porcelain apparatus installed.
6. That he will strictly observe the laws, which in this case provide for adequate and evenly distributed lighting, proper ventilation and sanitation.
7. That no dice shall be thrown, nor shall a pea-ball be used, nor shall any cards or other games of chance, or any form of gambling connected with any of the pool or billiard balls or bowling games, or, in the room or rooms where said tables or alleys are located, or, at any cigar stand or other business in the same room, whether or not said room is divided by a partition, nor shall any checks be given which can be exchanged or redeemed for merchandise or cash.
8. That no transfer of a license, either as to person or place shall be permitted, except with the written consent of the Commissioner of Assessments and City Licenses, which consent must be endorsed upon the license.
9. That no billiard, pool or bowling alley shall be screened from the public view, either by the use of blinds or partitions or obstructions of any nature.
10. That all places shall be open for inspection regarding ventilation and sanitation by the Board of Health.

Section 10. For any single violation of this ordinance, the Commissioner of Assessments and City Licenses, shall have the power after hearing upon notice to fine the licensee, not less than Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00), nor more than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00.)

If the fine remains unpaid for ten days, after it is imposed, the license shall be revoked, and action instituted by the City Law Director,—to recover the amount of fine as provided for in this section.

The penalty for two violations of this ordinance, in any license year, shall be the revocation of the license issued, and the forfeiture of the bond or certificate of deposit, given in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of this ordinance, and after a hearing to determine the validity of the charges made.

Section 11. In any prosecution, the statement in the information, or complaint, that any small boy was under the age of Eighteen (18) years, shall be prima facie evidence that he was under such age, and the burden of proof that he was not, shall be upon the defendant. Proving its case, the Council may, at the suggestion of the Board of Public Welfare, revoke the license at any time.

Section 12. Any person conducting such business named above, may require of any person suspected by him to be under Eighteen years (18) before permitting such person to frequent, remain or patronize said hall or alley,

**THE Y. M. C. A. SWIMMING POOL.**



**The Stimulus Which Comes from Contact with Cool Water  
and Warm Friendship During the Summer  
Months Is Great.**



—to sign a statement in writing of his true age, name and street address. Any minor discovered frequenting or remaining in any pool, billiard or bowling place, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of not exceeding Fifty Dollars (\$50) for each offence. Should a minor falsify in his statements to the manager or any employee thereof, that his age is Eighteen (18) years, such minor shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine not to exceed One Hundred Dollars (\$100) for each offence.

Section 13. Every holder of a license shall keep his license conspicuously posted in the same room or where he conducts his business.

Section 14. That special vigilance be exercised on the part of the Police Department, to see that the spirit and letter of this entire ordinance is observed and respected.

Section 15. That the license fee for each table, (pool or billiard), shall be Ten Dollars (\$10) per annum, and Ten Dollars (\$10) for each bowling alley per annum, and no license shall be issued for more than one year at a time.

Section 16. That all previous ordinances and regulations on this subject be hereby annulled,

**Section 17. That this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after the earliest period allowed by law.**

Approved by law.....

Passed .....

.....  
President of Council.

Effective.....

## **APPENDIX L.**

A new ordinance has been presented to the Council by the City Law Director, April 2nd, and referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

"Safety Director Wall has asked the Law Department to draft an ordinance regulating pool rooms in Toledo.

The move is a needed one and should be supported. At present, pool rooms are practically without regulation of any kind, the only existing ordinances on the subject being one prohibiting minors from entering pool rooms and another requiring pool rooms to close at midnight.

"Chief of Police Herbert, in a recent letter to the Safety Director, urged the enactment of a law fixing more stringent regulations for pool and billiard rooms, and requiring them to be licensed. The Grand Jury of Lucas County, in

its latest report, also urges legislation of this kind. Both sources should carry weight, as authorities on the danger of unregulated pool rooms, and as harboring places for crime.

A license that would carry with it a fee requirement, with the penalty of a revocation of the license in case of flagrant violation of the law, should have a deterrent effect on such violations, and would enable the police to more effectively keep tab on them. It would also be made an important source of revenue for the city. It is estimated that there are some 400 pool rooms in Toledo. A fee similar to that charged in other cities would net, it is estimated, several thousand dollars to the city treasury."—(Toledo City Journal, March 30, 1918, pages 157-9.)

The jury in its report said:

"A great number of crimes have been planned in pool rooms and in places where young men without visible means of support congregate.

#### **Want Pool Room Regulation.**

"The grand jury recommends that the authorities enact a law regulating the conduct of pool rooms and requiring persons engaging in that business to procure a license to operate, which license shall provide for a periodical report to the police, and that such license be revokable at the will of the police department.

**"The jury recommends the passage of a law requiring public chauffeurs and taxicab drivers to procure a license before being allowed to operate, and that such chauffeurs be required to make periodical reports to the police, and that such license be revokable at the will of the police."**—Lucas County Grand Jury Report, Nov. 23, 1918.

The investigator has co-operated with the Law Director and offered the results of this study to the city and its officials, with other suggestions that might aid in the control of this form of commercialized amusement.

## **APPENDIX M.**

### **Why City Regulation of Pool Rooms and Bowling Allies?**

1. Promotion of general welfare of city.
2. Reduction of destructive forces in commercialized amusements.
3. Guidance and Control of play and use of leisure.
4. Correction of a misuse of a social center.
5. Minimizing of the following factors:
  - a. Gambling.
  - b. Planning centers for thieving and burglary.
  - c. Rendezvous for criminals.
  - d. Agents of brothels.
  - e. Alien enemy plot.
  - f. Slackers.
  - g. Intemperance.
  - h. Dope fiends.

- i. Loafing.
- j. "Fence" for stolen goods.
- k. Public health menace.
- l. Profanity and obscene language.
- m. Agent of saloon and brewery interests.  
(See below.\*)
- 6. More adequate ordinance needed to aid work of
  - a. Department of Public Safety.
    - (1) Police Department.
    - b. Municipal Courts.
    - c. Federal Government in winning the war.
- 7. Arouse public demand for better play facilities.
- 8. Increase city revenue from license fees.
  - Statement of
    - 1. Chief of Police.
    - 2. Municipal Court Judges.
    - 3. Lucas County Grand Jury.

**\*DRINK SELLERS NOT IN FAVOR OF  
TOURNAMENT.**

"It seems about time that the game of ten pins should be cut loose from the saloon and brewery element. And right now would be a good time to do it. Toledo is threatened with loss of the A. B. C. tournament next March because the whiskey interests have control of the situation. Last spring representatives of the whiskey element went to Cincinnati and nearly tore the town down in an effort to land the 1919 show for Toledo. They thought their saloon business would be good next spring. Now they have discovered that they are about out of commission and that is the real reason they do not care about staging the alley classic.

**THE Y. M. C. A. CLASS.**



**Today, These Men Are Among the "Busiest" of the City.  
Tomorrow, They Will Be More "Busy." Society Has  
a Place for This "Bunch."**



### **Saloon Not Needed.**

The American Bowling Congress does not need the saloon. This was demonstrated in 1913 when alley owners and bowlers contributed to the fund and the saloons had nothing to do with it, although a few of them may have thrown some money into the hat while it was going around. Officials who communicated with Secretary Langtry which resulted in the hasty calling off of the tournament are saloonkeepers or men directly interested in the manufacture of bar slop.

### **Money Can Be Raised.**

The alley owners and bowlers, if given an opportunity, can raise enough money to swing the enterprise. Langtry can hardly afford to let the saloon element control things any longer when it is found that the real men behind bowling want the tournament so badly that a majority of them will go down in their pockets for the cash. Langtry is said to be due here today and will hold a meeting. Nobody in authority seems to know just what Abe's program is, but if citizens having the welfare of the bowling game in view will dig about a little bit and find out where the meeting is going to be held, they will be doing a good thing for the town by frustrating any move of the saloon element in calling it off four months before it is scheduled to be held."—Times, Oct. 20, 1918.

### **EXHIBIT N.**

**OWNERS OF POOL, BILLIARD AND BOWLING ALLEYS IN TOLEDO, OHIO.**

## 152      COMMERCIALIZED AMUSEMENTS

The following is a complete list as taken from the Public Records on file in the Internal Revenue Office, Feb. 2, 1918:

Name	Place of Business	No. of Tables	No. of Alleys
1 Angzarian & Margasion, 706½ Monroe		2	.....
2 Harry A. Adams, 2009 Monroe.....		2	.....
†3 John Ahrens, 970 South St.....		1	.....
4 U. N. Angelo, 107 Main St.....		4	.....
5 Peter Abgeloff, 1956 Front St.....		4	.....
6 G. E. Anthony, 1236 Lagrange St.....		1	.....
7 Louis Antoine, 2325 Lagrange St.....		4	.....
8 Allen & Irish, 809 Summit St.....		4	.....
9 Aran Apelian, 110 Superior St.....		4	.....
10 Ansara & Mausour, 707 Summit St.....		5	.....
11 R. V. Arnandoff, 702 Front St.....		1	.....
§†12 Joseph Arvoy, 2116 Front St.....		2	.....
§†13 A. N. Badertscher, 1518 Broadway.....		4	4
14 Pearl Barber, 617½ Monroe St.....		7	.....
†15 J. C. Beckett, 1352 Dorr St.....		.....	3
*16 James Basso, 503 Dorr St.....		2	.....
†17 A. C. Badertscher, 1212 Dorr St.....		2	4
†18 John B. Bell, 1531 Cherry St.....		2	.....
*19 Shirley Bell, 29 No. Erie St.....		4	.....
20 Harry Bernstein, 447 Summit St.....		5	.....
§*21 Gabriel Bertok, 1920 Front St.....		1	2
§†22 Stanley Biskey, 2748 Lagrange St.....		.....	2
§23 Joseph Bitterly, 1707 Dorr St.....		.....	3
24 Mrs. Jessie Bodmer, 1019 Lagrange.....		.....	2
*25 Wm. E. Boyer, 2547 Cherry St.....		2	.....
26 Boneff & Dimitroff, 620 Front St.....		2	.....
27 Boyojian & Hanjion, 118 Summit St.....		5	.....
28 Billiard Bowling Alley Co., 820 E. Broad- way .....		2	.....
29 Billiard Bowling Alley Co., 220 St. Clair		3	.....
30 Billiard Bowling Alley Co., 408 Segur....		1	.....
31 Billiard Bowling Alley Co., 2489 Detroit		1	.....
32 Billiard Bowling Alley Co., 517 Oak.....		1	.....



TOLEDO, OHIO

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Name	Place of Business	No. of Tables	No. of Alleys
*33 Billiard Bowling Alley Co., 817 Madison		1	.....
34 Billiard Bowling Alley Co., 1548 Western		1	.....
35 Anton Brechak, 612 Front St.....		1	2
36 Wm. Brescher, 1023 Starr Ave.....		3	.....
37 N. H. Brook, Trilby, (W. Tol.) R. F. D...		2	.....
§†38 H. F. Brown (Boody House), Madison and St. Clair Sts.....		8	.....
†39 Joseph Brynczynski, 3254 Lagrange.....		3	.....
40 Byrne & Mattimore, St. Clair St.....		2	.....
41 John Carpeneau, 1507 Wayne St.....		2	.....
*42 Phil Cashen, 1992 Starr Ave.....		2	.....
43 Paul Chuce and Wife, 2034 Genesee.....		2	2
†44 Comstock & Luke, 507 Oak St.....		2	.....
45 Continental Athletic Club, 506 Superior..		3	.....
46 Oscar G. Cole, 112 Superior St.....		3	.....
†47 Coliseum B. & B. Co., Ashland and Ban- croft Sts. ....		8	8
†48 Christ Coulis, 426 Superior St.....		10	3
49 Couthcher & Russell, 809 Cherry St.....		2	.....
50 L. Cottrell, 216 So. Erie St.....		3	.....
51 W. F. Cross, 1801 Tracy St.....		2	.....
52 James Culolias, 157 Jefferson Ave.....		8	.....
*53 Chas. Buzaris, 814½ Jefferson Ave.....		5	.....
54 Thos. J. Cusack, 201 Western Ave.....		2	.....
55 August Csabal, 2211 Genesee St.....		.....	1
§56 Michael Csizmer, 501 Payne St.....		1	.....
§†57 Leo. Czarnecki, 1204 Vance St.....		1	4
58 Geo. Czarnecki, 1204 Vance St.....		1	.....
59 Steve Czubachowski, 1201 Nebraska.....		2	.....
60 Chas. O. Davis, 2647 Monroe St.....		3	.....
61 Democratic Club, Monroe and 15th Sts..		2	2
§62 Eva Dearie, 395 Dorr St.....		1	.....
63 John Dimitroff, 402 Front St.....		3	.....
64 Christ Dimitroff, 113 Main St.....		2	.....
†65 Daniel Dankoff, 424 Front St.....		5	.....
†66 Denoff & Christoff, 524 Front St.....		6	.....

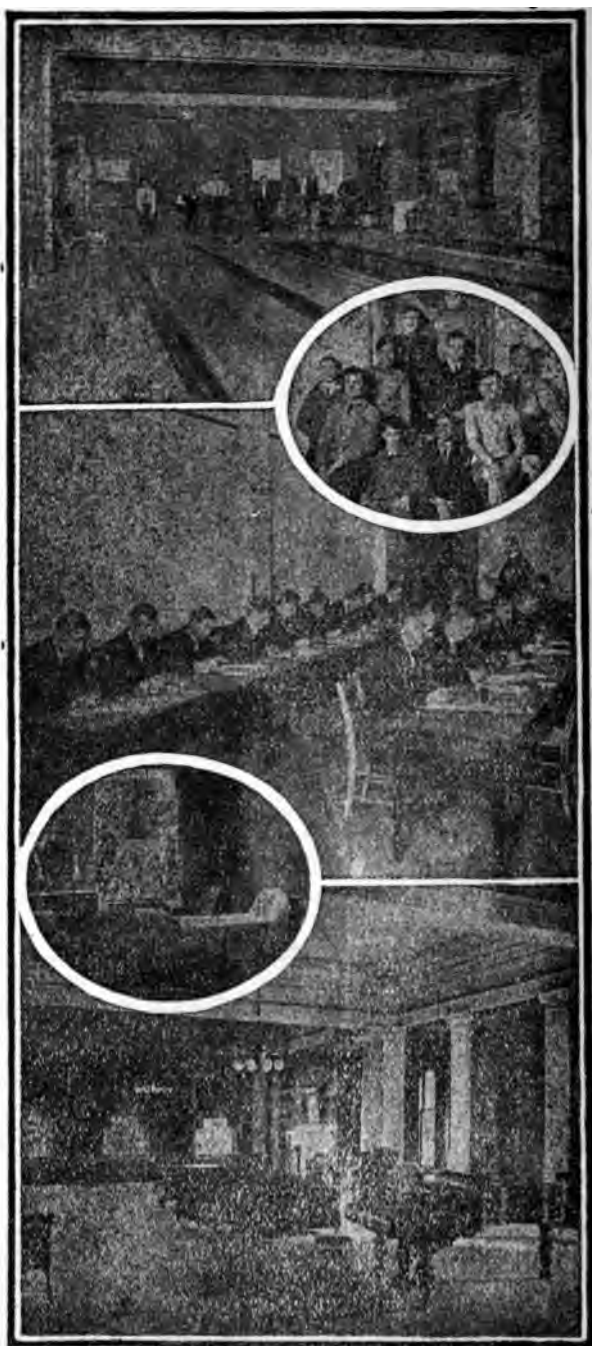
	Name	Place of Business	No. of	
			Tables	No. of Alleys
†67	Disel & Feilbach, 832 W. Central Ave....		12	6
68	C. S. Drouillard, R. R. No. 1, E. Tol., O..		1	.....
§69	Frank Drudzinski, 1343 Avondale.....		1	.....
70	Duff & Moytowitz, 3202 Lagrange St....		5	.....
71	Eagle F. O. E., 438 Erie St.....		2	.....
†72	H. E. Elder, 1012 Monroe St.....		4	.....
73	East Side Commercial Club, 226 Main....		1	.....
§74	Adolph G. Eisinger, 397 Nebraska.....		1	.....
75	Electric Auto-Lite Club, Summit and Stickney Ave. ....		1	.....
†76	Empire Billiard Parlor, 445 St. Clair.....		11	.....
§†77	Rudolph Eppich, 2202 Front St.....		1	.....
78	Geo. C. Emery, 103 South St.....		1	.....
79	Alex. Evanoff, 438 Front St.....		1	.....
20	Evanoff & Suetanoff, 3024 Albion St.....		2	.....
§†81	Gardner & Swinghammer, 3306 Monroe..		.....	7
82	Jack Gardner, 3211 Monroe St.....		3	7
83	H. F. Garling, 1101 Blum St.....		2	.....
84	Garufos & Pullos, 616 Adams St.....		5	.....
†85	Gazzolo Recreation Co., Ashland and Bancroft .....		14	10
86	Georgeff & Christoff, 135 Euclid Ave....		1	.....
87	Peter Georgoff, 1944 Front St.....		3	.....
†88	Lem D. Gingrich, 1687 Dorr St.....		3	.....
89	Ira Goldstein, 1944 Canton St.....		3	.....
90	H. C. Gordon, 602 E. Broadway.....		3	.....
91	A. Granjorian, 821 Summit St.....		2	.....
§†92	John Gozdowski, 1341 Vance St.....		3	2
†93	Griffith & St. Julian, 515 Oak St.....		9	.....
94	Velico Grifonoff, 737 Summit St.....		1	.....
95	Gulea & Butta, 2024 Front St.....		2	2
§†96	Chas. Faulhaber, 634 So. St. Clair St....		1	5
†97	Feasel & Limbert, 1101 Adams St.....		5	.....
§98	Sam Fisher, 1304 Noble St.....		2	.....
99	James E. Flanagan, 615 Cherry St.....		6	.....
*100	George Floroff, 2020 Front St.....		1	.....

# TOLEDO, OHIO

Name	Place of Business	No. of Tables	No. of Alleys
†101 Phillip Flis, 805 Detroit Ave.....		5	.....
102 P. E. Foster, 2489 Detroit Ave.....		4	.....
†103 Francis Brothers, 625 St. Clair St.....		6	.....
†104 Esyer Frank, 1221 Cherry St.....		3	.....
105 Edward H. Fritz, 631 St. Clair St.....		2	.....
§†106 John Haas, 802 Western Ave.....		1	.....
†107 Jack Haggerty, 327 Huron St.....		5	14
†108 Haur & Myers, 2204 Ashland Ave.....		3	.....
109 G. E. Haines, 830 W. Central Ave.....		2	.....
110 R. A. High, 117 Summit St.....		1	.....
*111 George Higgins, 3005 Stickney Ave.....		4	.....
†112 Heal & Briggs, 320 St. Clair St.....		25	.....
*113 Charles E. Wiggins, 717 Galena St.....		2	.....
†114 Abe Holt, 232 Superior St.....		13	.....
†115 Michael Holwinski, 581 Spring St.....		3	.....
116 Herman Huepenbecker, 739 Hawley.....		3	.....
117 Charles W. Ingalsbe, 1687 Dorr St.....		3	.....
§†118 Charles Iwinski, 745 Detroit Ave.....		3	.....
119 John A. Iwinski, 737 Detroit Ave.....		.....	4
120 Frank Jacobs, 117 Galena St.....		1	.....
121 Jacobs & Myers, 303 Michigan Ave.....		1	.....
§122 William Jaeck, 1102 Belmont Ave.....		1	.....
§†123 Jaeger Brothers, 937 Western Ave.....		2	5
124 Morris Joelson, 1916 Canton Ave.....		3	.....
§†125 George Kaczmarek, 2002 Front St.....		1	.....
§†126 John Kacmarek, 2755 Lagrange St.....		2	.....
127 Nick Kalshoff, 1440 Front St.....		2	.....
128 C. J. Kallilo, 824 Monroe St.....		2	.....
§129 Louis G. Katafiasz, 502 Junction Ave.....		2	.....
§†130 A. Karpanty & Co., 2923 Elm St.....		2	5
*131 Tom Karakosta, 817 Madison Ave.....		5	.....
132 Paul Kams, 1159 Belmont Ave.....		3	.....
†133 Kazlouski & Drzewicki, 508 Detroit.....		6	4
*134 Karikan & Sepperian, 23 Superior St.....		4	.....
†135 Thomas Kilcorse, 828 E. Broadway.....		5	.....
136 Mike Kerchett, 423 Front St.....		2	.....

Name	Place of Business	No. of Tables	No. of Alleys
†137 Eli W. Kesler, 1704 Dorr St.....		3	.....
138 John Keller, 823 Summit St.....		3	.....
139 Harold King, Point Place (W. Toledo)....		3	.....
†140 Elmer E. King, 2302 Broadway.....		2	.....
141 Otto Kirhagen, 1401 South St.....		3	.....
142 Frank Kirkendall, 602 E. Broadway.....		3	.....
§143 Albert G. Koch, 2715 Summit St.....		1	.....
144 O. D. Koff, 428 Front St.....		2	.....
145 Goerge Koloff, 125 Oak St.....		2	.....
146 Koloff & Sleinoff, 432 Front St.....		3	.....
§†147 Joseph Konczal, 1159 Nebraska Ave.....		.....	2
†148 Thomas D. Kosaroff, 524 Front St.....		1	.....
149 Jonco Koseff, 201 Euclid Ave.....		1	.....
150 O. F. Krotzer, 881 W. Central Ave.....		3	.....
§151 Louis Krier, 3427 Lagrange St.....		.....	2
152 J. L. Krieger, 1102 Broadway.....		1	.....
153 Nick Koleft, 56 Main St.....		1	.....
§†154 Andrew Komisarz, 1147 Miami St.....		3	.....
§155 Assen Konoff, 1402 Front St.....		2	.....
156 Knights of Pythias, Jefferson & Ontario		3	.....
157 Knights of Columbus, 1605 Jefferson.....		4	.....
158 Alvin A. La Point, 332 Phillips Ave.....		4	.....
159 George E. Lay, 2953 Monroe St.....		2	.....
§160 Lakewood Athletic Club, 425 Superior.....		2	.....
†161 Clarence Lazette, 315 Monroe St.....		4	.....
*162 Liberty Pool Room, 324 Cherry St.....		5	.....
*163 Thomas Lopas, 1005 Adams St.....		5	.....
*164 Lucas & Files, 125½ Superior St.....		4	.....
†165 Wm. A. Lucas, 3254 Monroe St.....		8	.....
§†166 Fred J. Ludwig, 1402 Dorr St.....		5	.....
†167 Eddie Mack, 352 Broadway.....		7	.....
†168 Harry E. Mallet, 726 Phillips Ave.....		3	.....
†169 C. B. Mallet and Wife, 114 Phillips Ave..		1	.....
§170 P. D. Mattimore, 301 Nebraska Ave.....		1	.....
§†171 Fred Maultbetsch, 503 Monroe St.....		3	8
§172 Eddie Marks, 2608 Broadway.....		2	.....

Name	Place of Business	No. of Tables	No. of Alleys
†173 W. F. Maxwell, 1823 Canton Ave.....		5	.....
§174 P. G. McCarty, 730 Bush St.....		2	.....
175 C. J. Marks, 2610 Broadway.....		2	2
†176 George F. Maciejewski, 2861 Lagrange..		7	.....
†177 Paul McGivern, 1007 W. Central Ave.....		3	.....
178 O. B. McLargin, 1548 Western Ave.....		5	.....
179 Masonic Lodge, Detroit and Bancroft.....		1	.....
†180 Mecca Billiard Parlor, 331 St. Clair.....		20	.....
181 E. E. Moses, 205 Main St.....		5	.....
182 Maumee River Yacht Club, Walbridge Park .....		2	.....
183 Nick & John Mouloupoulos, 123 Superior		8	.....
§†184 Louis Michalak, 3126 Lagrange St.....		.....	4
§185 Loyal Order of Moose, 802 Cherry.....		4	.....
†186 McCormick Billiard Academy, 222 St. Clair St. ....		12	.....
187 Mike Mikoff, 2314 Front St.....		3	.....
§188 Henry Miller, 2501 Detroit Ave.....		2	.....
189 Micheff & Berclonoff, 114 Euclid Ave.....		2	.....
190 Tony Metroff, 2360 York St.....		1	.....
§191 Eugene McCarthy, 402 Sumner St.....		1	.....
†192 Frank Murphy, 2953 Monroe St.....		3	.....
193 E. E. Moses, 207 Main St.....		.....	4
194 Myloff & Dimitroff, 1526 Wayne St.....		2	.....
†195 Frank McGrath, 1209 Miami St.....		1	.....
†196 Forest O. Myers, 3125 Cherry St.....		6	.....
197 George Najarian, 112 Superior St.....		4	.....
*198 H. W. Neuheus, 702 Tecumseh St.....		3	.....
†199 I. E. Nowak, 323 Junction Ave.....		2	.....
†200 A. E. Oberholtzer, 526 Main St.....		6	.....
§201 William O'Brien, 1402 Starr Ave.....		1	.....
202 Christ Orcharoff, 518 Front St.....		1	.....
203 Oriole Pleasure Club, 2851 Lagrange.....		1	.....
204 Ottawa River Yacht Club, Point Place....		1	.....
205 Polly Palmer, 145 So. Erie St.....		2	.....
†206 Wm. C. Paoplow, 408 Segur Ave.....		2	.....



**Culture Show.**

Name	Place of Business	No. of Tables	No. of Alleys
207 Milton L. Parker, 1109 Adams St.....		2	.....
208 Arthur Pappas, 624 Jefferson Ave.....		5	.....
209 Papoulios Bros., 426 Superior St.....		.....	3
*210 George Peleuses, 117 No. Erie St.....		3	.....
†211 N. J. Pearney, 1559 Oak St.....		2	.....
212 Ray M. Polling, 55 Indiana Ave.....		3	.....
213 S. A. Pappajohn, 1403 E. Broadway.....		1	.....
†214 Frank Pasczkowski, 1504 Nebraska.....		2	.....
†215 Paisios Bros., 325 No. St. Clair St.....		10	.....
*216 Pappas & Zuridis, 1026 Montgomery.....		2	.....
217 Peck & Mercurio, 3207 Monroe St.....		8	.....
§218 Edward Polycon, 3002 Mulberry St.....		2	.....
219 Henry Pick, 540 Nebraska Ave.....		3	.....
†220 Charles S. Potter, 1764 Wayne St.....		3	.....
†221 Albert Platzke, 1341 South St.....		2	6
*222 John Poulos, 518 Monroe St.....		7	.....
†223 M. Putz, 1342 Nebraska Ave.....		3	.....
224 Albert Price, 1211 Cherry St.....		2	.....
†225 Charles W. Queen, 1508 Dorr St.....		4	2
226 John R. Quizley, 1787 Summit St.....		3	.....
227 Nikola Radoff, 1410 Front St.....		2	.....
228 Simeon Rachoff, 1420 Front St.....		1	.....
229 Randall & Price, 360 Morris St.....		2	.....
§*230 Raven Sporting Club, 2101 Consaul.....		2	.....
†231 R. R. Rheinegger, 705 South St.....		4	.....
†232 Peter C. Rees, 322 Columbus St.....		1	.....
233 Andrew M. Renard, 402 Columbus St.....		2	.....
234 Samuel C. Reynolds, R. R. No. 3, Sta. E..		1	.....
§†235 Frank Rihacek, 2212 Consaul St.....		1	.....
†236 Rochte & Daniels, 1621 Broadway.....		4	.....
§237 Charles E. Rink, 1 and 2 E. Bancroft....		1	.....
§238 Rippinger & Co., 1528 Cherry St.....		.....	3
†239 F. A. Rumsey (Englewood), 2926 Monroe		2	6
240 Dimetar Sarkoll, 2320 Genesee St.....		1	.....
241 Toledo Commerce Club, Nicholas Bldg....		8	.....
*242 Saltos & Lee, 515 St. Clair St.....		6	.....

Name	Place of Business	No. of Tables	No. of Alleys
§243 Secor Hotel Co.,	Jefferson and Superior..	6	.....
*244 E. C. Schroeder,	106 E. Bancroft St.....	2	.....
245 Shapiro & S. M. Boss,	1944 Canton.....	3	.....
§246 Carl Schneider,	2501 Locust St.....	1	.....
§†247 W. C. Schoedler,	702 Galena St.....	.....	2
§248 Arthur Schetter,	1101 Peck St.....	1	.....
249 W. R. Schlichting,	844 Dorr St.....	3	.....
*250 Mike Spareff,	2005 Genesee St.....	1	.....
251 Emil Selke,	1509 Adams St.....	3	.....
252 George Sadares,	525 Cherry St.....	4	.....
253 Marosen Simon,	2448 Genesee St.....	1	.....
254 Mollie Singer,	420 Jackson Ave.....	6	.....
†255 H. J. Shukey,	1504 Cherry St.....	3	.....
256 Frank G. Seymour,	302 Avondale Ave....	2	.....
†257 B. E. Seymour,	803 Indiana Ave.....	3	.....
*258 Sokas & Papas,	33 No. Erie St.....	3	.....
259 J. E. Sitter,	2802 Lagrange St.....	4	.....
†260 E. Smith,	1700 Canton Ave.....	1	.....
261 Smolenski & Goscin,	2759 Lagrange.....	6	.....
†262 George Sommers,	2601 Locust St.....	3	.....
†263 J. A. Spiedell,	1268 Dorr St.....	9	.....
264 Gus Steger,	415 Superior St.....	10	.....
*265 John Stricos,	327 Cherry St.....	4	.....
§†266 John Strick,	1958 Front St.....	1	.....
267 Stephanian & Calidgian,	624 Jefferson....	5	.....
268 K. F. Stillwell,	2004 Locust St.....	3	.....
269 Socialist Party,	302 Meridith Bldg.....	2	.....
270 Shanks & Belkofer,	248 Millard Ave.....	2	.....
†271 Storey & Husos,	36 So. St. Clair St.....	4	.....
†272 J. M. Sullivan,	301 Fasset St.....	4	.....
†273 Caroline Stokes,	1410 South St.....	5	.....
274 Louis Szabo,	1904 Front St.....	1	.....
§†275 Eugene Szakovitz,	2049 Genesee St.....	1	.....
§†276 George Szakovitz,	2216 Consaul St.....	1	.....
§277 Steven, Szakovitz,	2344 York.....	1	.....
§278 Taxicab Drivers' Club,	108 St. Clair.....	1	.....



Name	Place of Business	No. of Tables	No. of Alleys
§279 Teopas Bros., 511 St. Clair St.....		12	.....
‡280 Joe. Threm, Jr., 447 St. Clair St.....		2	12
281 Fred D. Teachout, 914 Starr Ave.....		2	.....
282 George Tescular, 2042 Front St.....		2	.....
‡283 W. H. Tillbrook, 2021 Lagrange St.....		4	.....
§284 Frank Tillman, 573 Nebraska Ave.....		1	.....
§285 Toledo Club, Madison Ave.....		8	.....
286 Toledo Polish Socialist Club, 2741 La- grange St. ....		3	.....
‡287 F. N. Todd & Son, 1823 Adams St.....		4	.....
‡288 Mike Toneff, 508 Front St.....		4	.....
§289 John Toth, 2002 Genesee St.....		3	.....
‡290 Abel W. Toth, 2120 Front St.....		1	.....
291 Velice Trikonoff, 737 Summit St.....		3	.....
292 P. Tronoff, 614 Front St.....		6	.....
293 Van Dusen & Cole,, 2042 Broadway.....		2	.....
‡294 C. R. Vena, 29 So. Erie St.....		1	.....
§295 Ernest C. Vick, 1002 Blum St.....		.....	4
296 Sophia Vlad, 2346 York St.....		1	.....
297 Peter Vetcoff, 2336 York St.....		2	.....
‡298 Henry Vogel, 1824 Canton Ave.....		3	.....
299 Joseph Urbaitis, 2928 Lagrange St.....		3	.....
300 Waslieff & Volcheff, 134 Euclid Ave.....		2	.....
§301 Anton Weil, 764 Tecumseh St.....		2	4
302 Willys-Overland Bowl. League, Central Ave. and Yost St.....		.....	8
303 Williams & Wetzel, 1548 Western Ave...		4	.....
‡304 Willits & Garland, 1003 Summit St.....		1	.....
305 A. Wolfort, 1709 Canton Ave.....		2	.....
‡306 Walter F. Wozniak, 3101 Lagrange St...		4	.....
‡307 Yargar & Son, 1011 Starr Ave.....		4	.....
§308 Joseph Yeager, Jr., 705 Division St.....		2	.....
309 Yvnoff & Semoff, 1501 Wayne St.....		3	.....
310 Frank Zeigler, 2042 Broadway.....		2	.....
311 B. Zilamonos, 707 Monroe St.....		2	.....
312 Y. M. C. A., 423 Michigan St.....		5	3

Name	Place of Business	No. of Tables	No. of Alleys
*313 Tony Zonoff, 1393 E. Broadway.....		2	.....
†314 R. A. Butts, 1226 Broadway.....		6	.....
*315 Garabot Kstasin, 36 So. St. Clair St.....		4	.....
316 M. E. Roberts, 1509 Adams St.....		3	.....
317 Billiard Bowling Alley Co., 627 Cherry....		1	.....

**SUPPLEMENTARY LIST NOT GIVEN BY U. S.  
INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE.**

318 Gus Abele, 1801 Broadway.....	3	.....
319 Acacia Club, 704 Phillips Ave.....	2	2
320 Edward Aberl, 520 Galena St.....	.....	2
321 Chas. Ainsley, 857 Western Ave.....	3	.....
322 Battery B. F. A. O. N. G., Armory Bldg..	2	.....
323 John Bolan, 137 No. Erie St.....	2	.....
§324 Chas. J. Cheque, 150 Phillips Ave.....	1	.....
§325 Order of Elks, Michigan St.....	5	2
326 Albert Esser, 507 Dorr St.....	3	.....
*327 Brunswick Billiards, 2144 Monroe St.....	4	.....
†328 Ira C. Hayes, 1335 Dorr St.....	5	.....
329 A. A. Haddad, 811 Summit St.....	3	.....
330 Lee Johnson, 1322 Starr Ave.....	3	.....
331 Evanoff & Petroff, 2360 Genesee St.....	2	.....
332 Knights of Pythias, 508 Phillips Ave.....	3	.....
333 Nason & Koslouski, 541 St. Clair St.....	4	.....
334 George Lewis, 1823 Adams St.....	4	.....
§335 J. R. Morris, 1049 Western Ave.....	1	.....
336 Masonic Temple, Michigan and Adams..	8	.....
337 J. B. Murphy, 565 Avondale Ave.....	1	.....
338 C. W. Hieber, 1515 Starr Ave.....	3	.....
339 Alexander Nikolas, 1514 Front St.....	2	.....
340 Opaczensky, 902 Junction Ave.....	3	.....
†341 R. Patterson, 708 Washington St.....	2	.....
342 David Peter, 1510 Front St.....	2	.....
343 Overland Club, Point Place Road.....	1	.....
344 Fred C. Neuheus, 266 Langdon St.....	3	.....

Name	Place of Business	No. of Tables	No. of Alleys
345 Toledo Newsboys' Assn., 618 Superior....		1	----
346 Trinity Episcopal Church, St. Clair and Adams .....		1	----
347 Toledo Yacht Club, Bayview Park.....		3	----
348 E. Smith, 2244 York Ave.....		1	----
§349 Sam Trudeau, 195 Millard Ave.....		2	----
350 Dimiter Todoroff, 1507 Wayne St.....		2	----
351 Frank A. Ulrich, Dearborn and Navarre		1	----
352 Frank Whitesell, 555 Spencer St.....		1	----
353 Carl A. Wilcox, 3102 Stickney Ave.....		1	----
*354 Kinoff & Co., 221 Cherry St.....		8	----
355 W. Wilkinson, 310 Navarre St.....		2	----
Total.....		1,188	195

# **A LIST OF THE NEW OWNERS OF TWENTY- NINE ORIGINAL PLACES OF BUSINESS.**

(From August 7, 1918, to Jan. 10, 1919.)

No.	Place of Business	Tables
*19 Thomas Alexander, 29 No. Erie St.....		4
134 Yeprem Astikian, 23 Superior St.....		4
163 Albert Besesky, 1005 Adams St.....		5
210 James Culolias, 117 No. Erie St.....		3
164 Jas. G. Halapleus, 123 Superior St.....		8
222 Wm. Krithias, 518 Monroe St.....		7
313 Frank Laney, 1393 E. Broadway.....		3
327 Edw. A. Lawrence, 2144 Monroe St.....		4
162 Peter Loutas, 324 Cherry St.....		5

†The 113 names of the original 355 owners of places. These have made application up to January 10, 1919—under the new license requirements of August 7, 1918.

\*The names of 29 of the original places of business which have had a change of ownership (January 10, 1919).

§The places where liquor is either sold or distributed.

164      **COMMERCIALIZED AMUSEMENTS**

No.	Place of Business	Tables
271	J. B. Martin, 36 So. St. Clair St.....	4
21	Frank Marko, 1920 Front St.....	1
131	Lewis T. Mastos, 817 Madison Ave.....	4
42	Everett Murphy, 1992 Starr Ave.....	2
258	John Poulos, 33 No. Erie St.....	3
250	Geo. Strick, 2005 Genesee St.....	2
216	Peter Smith, 1026 Montgomery St.....	3
113	H. W. Stahl, 717 Galena St.....	2
265	L. R. Sateropulos, 327 Cherry St.....	4
230	John Virag, 2101 Consaul (revoked).....	2
198	A. J. Waldvogel, 702 Tecumseh St.....	3
354	Mike Cook, 221 Cherry St.....	6
100	Tony Holla, 2020 Front St.....	2
244	Carl S. Hollenbeck, 106 E. Bancroft St.....	2
242	Victor Horwitz, 515 No. St. Clair St.....	5
25	Alton A. Herder, 2547 Cherry St.....	2
16	Edward Volan, 503 Dorr St.....	4
111	Geo. Smelinger, Sr., 3005 Stickney Ave.....	6
53	Nicholas N. Scott, 814 Jefferson Ave.....	5
131	H. Landwehr & W. Spicth, 817 Madison Ave....	4
Total.....		107

**A LIST OF THE TWENTY-THREE OWNERS  
IN NEW PLACES OF BUSINESS.**

	Tables
R. A. Abbey, 705 So. St. Clair St.....	1
Joseph Bodi, 2352 Genesee St.....	1
John F. Cook, 1122 W. Bancroft St.....	2
Fred H. Coopridier, 941 W. Central Ave.....	3
Chas. F. Hadding, 4005 Lagrange St.....	1
August Jacoby, 2038 Front St.....	2
H. Kefalos, 617 Monroe St.....	5
Alex. Marghitan, 2028 Front St.....	3
Amos Mix, 1013 South St.....	1
Alex. Midelcheff, 1414 Front St.....	3
Joseph Papp, 2314 Front St.....	3
James Ringer, 235 Avondale Ave.....	2
W. Struzarek, 3230 Lagrange St.....	2

	Tables
A. C. Volmer, 1113 Adams St.....	5
H. W. Wells, 828 E. Broadway.....	4
Thos. Snyder, 320 Lagrange St.....	6
Arthur Rinand, 2503 Summit St.....	2
Chas. J. Hooper, 1414 Dorr St.....	2
Theodore Maludy, 616 Adams St.....	5
Winfred S. Griswold, 1419 Wayne St.....	4
Asakel Boyozian, 118 Summit St.....	5
F. W. Fox and F. Damoska, Jefferson and Erie.....	5
Jno. Verris, 831 Ash St.....	3
Total.....	70

**AN ADDITIONAL LIST OF NINETEEN NEW  
APPLICANTS LICENSED SINCE DATE OF  
JANUARY 10, 1919, TO DATE OF  
MARCH 11, 1919.**

In addition to the above lists, a list of nineteen applicants must be added. At the time of the compilation of the previously mentioned figures, reference was made that with the approach of the cooler weather, many other places will begin their business. Therefore, two months' time was given as a test. A classified list of these places follow:

	Tables	Alleys
James Aloxapulos, 320 Monroe St.....	3	....
Thomas Ansaru, 731 Summit St. ....	4	....
Joseph Brudeau, 1502 Starr Ave.....	3	....
A. Carpencau, 1507 Wayne St.....	2	....
Ahiel Dahock, 619 Adams St.....	3	....
Emery Dotson, 4005 Lagrange St.....	2	....
Steven Egry, 2214 Front St.....	2	4
Steve Evanoff, 438 Front St.....	3	....
Zepher Geoffrien, 1201 Nebraska Ave.....	3	....
Cameron King, 144 Phillips Ave.....	4	....
Alvin La Point, 720 Phillips Ave.....	5	....
Kewalke & Reeck, 1801 Tracy St.....	2	....
C. E. Meyers, 810 Jefferson Ave.....	5	....
Stan. Krywinski, 3230 Lagrange St.....	4	....
Steve Olejinik, 3328 Lagrange St.....	3	....

	Tables	Alleys
Peter Eli Miller, 438 Front St. ....	2	---
C. J. Rotch, 514 St. Clair St. ....	6	---
Richard Simebaugh, 1992 Starr Ave. ....	3	---
Nick Slarcoff, 612 Front St. ....	6	---
	<hr/> 65	<hr/> 4

On March 11, 1919, there were 187 pool, billiard and bowling places in the city, licensed to do business by new city ordinance of July 8, 1918.

Number of Tables.....679  
 Number of Alleys.....141

Total .....820  
 Income from License Fees.....\$1,654.00

### EXHIBIT O. POOL ROOM ORDINANCE.

(Passed July 8, 1918.)

Ordinance No. 1338.

To regulate and license billiard and pool rooms and bowling alleys.

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Toledo:

**Section 1. License Required. Eligibility.** No person shall have, keep or conduct for profit within the City of Toledo any billiard or pool table, bowling or pin and ball alley, without first obtaining a license therefor from the Director of Finance of the City, in the manner and form hereinafter provided. No such license shall be issued to any person who is not a citizen of the United States, or who is under the age of 21 years, or who, having been previously licensed, has had such license revoked.

**Section 2. License Fee. License Non-transferable. Revocation.** Any person desiring to

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\*The classified numbers correspond to number on list of original owners.

have, keep or conduct any billiard or pool table or any bowling or pin and ball alley for profit in the City of Toledo, and desiring to be licensed under the provisions of this ordinance, shall first receive the written approval of the Director of Public Safety as to his eligibility, and setting forth in a written request for such approval his full name, the place at or in which such billiard or pool table or bowling or pin and ball alley is to be kept, used or operated; then such person so desiring to be licensed shall make written application for such license to the Director of Finance, furnishing with his application the written approval of the Director of Public Safety, as hereinbefore provided; and upon payment by such applicant to the Director of Finance of a license fee of Five Dollars (\$5.00) for one such billiard or pool table and one such bowling or pin and ball alley which such applicant desires to so keep, use or operate, and the further sum of One Dollar (\$1.00) for each additional billiard or pool table and bowling or pin and ball alley, the Director of Finance shall issue or cause to be issued to such applicant a license authorizing the keeping, conducting or operating of such billiard or pool table or tables, or such bowling or pin and ball alley or alleys, as the case may be, at the place previously approved by the Director of Public Safety, for and during the period of one year from date of issue, unless sooner canceled under the provisions of the law under which it was granted.

The Director of Finance shall provide a proper certificate to be signed and issued to each licensee. Such license shall not be sold, assigned or transferred to any other person and shall be void in the hands of any person

other than the one to whom it is issued; and no licensee shall change or remove his place of business to a place other than that set forth in the application upon which the license was granted, without consent of the Director of Public Safety. If it shall appear at any time that any person has received a license who was not eligible to receive same under the provisions of Section 1 hereof, such license may be revoked by the Director of Public Safety, upon written notice served or mailed to such licensee.

**Section 3. Minors Not to Play. Penalty.** No person who keeps, conducts or operates any billiard or pool table for profit, or keeps, conducts or operates any room wherein is kept, used or operated for profit any billiard or pool table of any kind whatsoever, shall permit or allow any minor under the age of eighteen years to play thereon or to use any such table, or to be or remain in or frequent any such room, under a penalty of Twenty Dollars (\$20.00) for the first offense, and Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) for each subsequent offense. For the fine and costs in a prosecution under this section, the billiard and pool tables and fixtures shall be liable on execution without exemption.

Any such minor under the age of Eighteen (18) years, who may be found playing upon or using any such billiard or pool table, or found in any such billiard or pool room in the City, shall be fined not less than Twenty Dollars (\$20.00) nor more than Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) for each offense.

**Section 4.** Whoever consents to play in a game of billiards or pool, or bowl or play in a bowling or pin and ball alley or alleys with a minor under the age of Eighteen (18) years



with knowledge of such minority, or entices a minor to engage in a game for money, or other valuable thing, or makes a wager with a minor upon the result of a game or games, shall be fined not less than Twenty Dollars (\$20.00), nor more than Two Hundred Dollars (\$200.00).

**Section 5. Closing Hours. Penalty.** Any owner, proprietor, manager, agent, or person in charge of or operating any billiard or pool room for profit, who harbors or permits any person or persons to remain in any such billiard or pool room for profit, who harbors or permits any person or persons to remain in any such billiard or pool room between the hours of twelve o'clock midnight and six o'clock A. M., other than necessary help or labor required therein, shall be fined not to exceed One Hundred (\$100.00) for each offense.

**Section 6. Gambling Prohibited. Penalty.** Whoever keeps or exhibits a billiard or pool table for the purpose of gambling, or allows it to be so used, shall be fined not less than Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) nor more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00), and shall give security in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) for his behavior for one year.

**Section 7. No Card Games.** No card games of any kind shall be permitted in any place at or in which any billiard or pool table or bowling or pin and ball alley is kept, used or operated, or in the room in which said tables and alleys are located whether or not said room is divided by a wall or partition.

**Section 8. No Drugs Sold or Given Away.** If it shall appear at any time that any person who has received a license under this ordinance, sells, barter, furnishes or gives away,

directly or indirectly, or has in his possession for the purpose of selling, bartering, furnishing or giving away, directly or indirectly, any quantity of cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine or alypin, morphine, acetly-morphine, di-acetyl-morphine, di-acetyl-ester-morphine, ethyl-morphine, heroin, chloral hydrate, opium, or any of their alkaloids, salts, derivatives or compounds, or any synthetic equivalent thereof either as to the physical properties or physiological action, or that any such person who has received a license as aforesaid, shall permit or allow the selling, bartering, furnishing or giving away of cocaine, opium, morphine or other drugs as aforesaid, such person shall be fined not less than Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00) nor more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) for the first offense, and for second offense shall be fined Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) and his license forthwith revoked. The finding in the possession of any person who has received a license under this ordinance, of any cocaine, opium, morphine or other drugs as aforesaid, shall be prima facie evidence of the violation by such person of the within section of this ordinance.

**Section 9. Posting License. Sanitary Condition.** Such licensee shall keep his license conspicuously posted in his billiard room or bowling alleys; and all billiard and pocket billiard rooms, bowling, pin and ball alleys shall be kept at all times in a clean, healthful and sanitary condition.

**Section 10. Licensee Convicted of Violation. First Offense; Second Offense.** If any licensee has been once convicted during the license year of a violation of this ordinance, the Director of Public Safety may suspend the license of the said licensee once for a period not

to exceed ten days. If, after such conviction and suspension, offenses are, during the said license year, again repeated, the Director of Public Safety may, with due personal notice to the licensee, served not less than three days before a hearing, and after a hearing granted to said licensee, revoke the said license of said licensee, and notice of such revocation shall forthwith be served upon or mailed to the person whose license is so revoked.

Upon a conviction of a violation of this ordinance for a second offense, the Court shall revoke the license of said licensee.

**Section 11. Taking Effect.** This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after the earliest period allowed by law.

Passed July 8, 1918. H. T. Irwin, President Pro Tem. of Council. Attest: A. W. Payne Clerk of Council.

#### EXHIBIT P.

#### **SAFETY DIRECTOR PREPARES TO ENFORCE POOLROOM ORDINANCE.**

Application for poolroom and bowling alley licenses began coming in to the Safety Director this week. The new ordinance requiring proprietors to secure a license went into effect on Wednesday, August 7th.

The ordinance requires the proprietor to make a written application for a license from the Safety Director, setting forth his name, his place of business, a statement of his citizenship, etc. The Director therefore had application forms prepared similar to the ones reproduced on this page.

Proprietors must go to the Chief of Police, and fill out the required form. A patrolman is then sent out to investigate the man's record

and verify the statement made in the application. If they find him qualified under the terms of the ordinance, they mark the card approved and send it to the Safety Director, who then issues to the applicant a certificate of eligibility which entitles him to a license upon payment of the fee at the office of the Finance Department. The application card is placed on file in the office of the Director, for record and reference purposes.

Copies of the ordinance in full have been sent by the Publicity and Efficiency Commission to every poolroom and bowling alley proprietor in the city whose address was available. Any who fail to receive a copy may obtain one by applying at the office of the Commission, 412 Valentine Building.

—Toledo City Journal.

### Application for Pool Room-Bowling Alley License.

Full Name of Applicant.....

Location of Business.....

Citizen of the United States?.....

(a) By Birth..... Date.....

Place.....

(b) By Naturalization..... Date.....

Place.....

Has applicant been previously licensed to operate a pool room or bowling alley?.....

Has such license ever been revoked?.....

Date..... Signature.....

Present Address.....

(Read carefully directions on other side of card.)

(Reverse Side.)

**Requirements for Operation of Pool Rooms and  
Bowling Alleys in Toledo, Ohio.**

1 Applicant must be a citizen of the United States.

2. He must be over 21 years of age.

3. He must secure a license from the Director of Finance, for which he must pay a fee of \$5 per year for first pool table or bowling alley, and \$1 for each additional table or alley.

4. No minor under 18 years of age may enter a pool or billiard room, or use any pool or billiard table there. Both the minor and the manager of the pool room are subject to a fine for violation of this law.

5. All pool rooms and bowling alleys must be closed between the hours of 12 midnight and 6 o'clock A. M.

6. Gambling must not be permitted.

7. No card games must be permitted.

8. No morphine or other similar drugs may be sold or given away in any pool room.

9. Clean and sanitary conditions must be maintained.

—Toledo City Journal.

**EXHIBIT Q.**

**TOLEDO STARTS A ROUNDUP  
TO FIND DRAFT SLACKERS**

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**Initial Police Drive Nets 32 Men Without Cards  
from the Pool Rooms.**

Toledo has opened fire on the loafers to determine those who registered a year ago under the selective service act, and to trace down those who neglected this matter.

Police Sergeant Manson and Policeman Bryce, in the initial round-up Tuesday evening, arrested 32 men in pool rooms along Cherry street and Summit avenue. Every man unable to display his card upon request was sent to jail. There were four automobile loads in all.

The final classification card is the only one on which registrants may "get by," Sergeant Manson said. This card is numbered 1007. Other cards are invalid and will not serve as an excuse. Registrants are requested to carry their cards with them all the time now.

—The Times, June 4, 1918.

### **RIGIDLY ENFORCE POOL ROOM LAWS.**

#### **Municipal Judges Promise They Will See That Regulations Are Carried Out.**

Full enforcement of the new ordinance regulating billiard and pool rooms and bowling alleys, which the city adopted July 8, is promised by judges of municipal court.

Loafing in pool rooms is a serious crime, the judges say, when everyone should be upholding the war program by fighting or working.

"This new ordinance will be enforced to the fullest extent of the law," declared Judge S. N. Young.

"I shall deal as severely as possible with all violators of this ordinance coming before me, whether minor patrons or proprietors who encourage the presence of minors in their places of amusement.

"Surely loafing in one of these pool halls all night, is not a patriotic act for a loyal citizen, especially, at a time the government is calling for the time and help of every available man.

"There are many of these loafing places right in the heart of the city, and they are

veritable breeding places of crime of the worst form. It is at such resorts that the young men of the city become acquainted with the slickest crooks in the country.

"Amusement is all right, but now is the time for all to practice conservation, and conservation of amusement should be of first consideration."

The ordinance provides for the punishment of minors frequenting pool and billiard rooms and bowling alleys, and proprietors who permit minors in their places. The penalty is placed by law at not less than \$20 nor more than \$50. The same penalty is applied to proprietors who violate the 12 o'clock clause.

—Times, July 22, 1918.

#### EXHIBIT R.

### ATTACK POOL ROOM LAW FOR ITS "FAVORITISM"

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Protesting that some provisions represent unfair discrimination against foreign-born citizens, several Greeks led by J. G. Halapleus, at a meeting of a Council Rules and By-laws Committee Wednesday night, attacked an ordinance recently passed by Council licensing pool rooms.

Halapleus declared that several loyal Greeks and other aliens, not enemy to the United States, have been compelled to close their places and sell their equipment at a big sacrifice because of the ordinance. He said that some of the aliens for various reasons were unable to take out naturalization papers. Some of the committeemen suggested that the ordinance might be amended to permit foreigners to operate

pool rooms after several years of residence in the city. A sub-committee will consider the protest later.

—The Times, Aug. 15, 1918.

### **POOL ROOM MEN RUSH TO SECURE LICENSES**

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There was a rush of billiard and pool room and bowling alley proprietors to Safety Director Wall's office to get licenses Wednesday.

This was the day that the ordinances regulating such places went into effect.

All who apply for licenses are investigated by the police.

Those who fail to apply Wednesday and those who are refused must close. Those who have applied and are under investigation will be given a few days' grace without a license, Wall said.

—The Blade, Aug. 7, 1918.

### **INCOME FROM LICENSES.**

(Jan. 10, 1919.)

The new license fee assures an increasing and fairly reliable means of income to the city. The receipts from 168 places (representing the number of applicants Jan. 10, 1919) is as follows:

Number of Tables.....	614
Alleys .....	137
License Fees .....	\$1,517.00

As the cooler weather develops many other places will begin their business and add to the present income. Besides the income, the license system affords a means of eliminating undesirable



dealers and aids in keeping a check on the entire business,—something, heretofore unknown in Toledo.

### EXHIBIT S.

## THE SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CREED OF THE CHURCHES.

There is a SOCIAL CREED of the Church. It is the pronouncement of thirty great religious denominations of America. Back of it, are 150,000 churches, with over twenty millions of members. It would project the Gospel as a working factor in ALL the relations of life.

This creed is non-sectarian, scriptural and orthodox, for it fits squarely with the Sermon on the Mount. Its objective is a regenerated soul, in a regenerated body, in a regenerated community. It would achieve the Kingdom of God in this world in order to realize the Kingdom of Heaven in the next world.

This creed does not contain the INDIVIDUALISTIC, personal, "I believe," for it is a social creed—the official utterance of a collective church convention,—the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. It was promulgated in 1908 in Philadelphia. Again, in 1912, it was reaffirmed and has been added to each year as the social exigencies demanded. It begins boldly with the words, "Equal rights and complete justice for all men in all stations of life," and is as follows:

**"The Churches Must Stand For:**

**"The protection of the family, by the single standard of purity, uniform divorce laws, proper regulation of marriage, and proper housing.**

**"THE FULLEST POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENT FOR EVERY CHILD, ESPECIALLY BY THE PROVISION OF PROPER EDUCATION AND RECREATION.**

**"The abolition of child labor.**

**"Such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of the community.**

**"The abatement and prevention of poverty.**

**"The protection of the individual and society from the social, economic and moral waste of the liquor traffic.**

**"The conservation of health.**

**"The protection of the worker from dangerous machinery, occupational diseases, and mortality.**

**"The rights of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance, for safeguarding this right against encroachments of every kind, and for the protection of workers from the hardships of enforced unemployment.**

**"Suitable provision for the old age of the workers, and for those incapacitated by injury.**

**"The right of employees and employers alike to organize, and for adequate means of conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes.**

**"A release from employment one day in seven.**

"The gradual and reasonable reduction of the hours of labor to the lowest practicable point, and for that degree of LEISURE for all—which is a condition of the highest human life.

"A living wage as a minimum in every industry, and for the highest wage that each industry can afford.

"A new emphasis on the application of Christian principles to the acquisition and use of property, and for the most equitable division of the product of industry that can ultimately be devised."

Among the specific recommendations to the churches in America are the following:

"That the faculties of the theological seminaries take still more seriously into account the providing of pastors who shall be capable of serving all the people and of meeting all their needs.

"That our schools of philanthropy, civics and social service continue to develop their work of sending out social workers who shall do their work from the viewpoint and under the inspiration of a religious spirit, and who shall thus be able to guide our pastors and our churches in the great work of social uplift, which is their common task.

"Upon the pastors we urge the necessity for a study and training in all our social problems which shall produce wise leadership for their churches in this great field of christian service. We call to the attention of the leaders of Sunday Schools and Young People's Societies the neces-

sity for **EARLY EDUCATION AND PRACTICAL TRAINING IN THE WORK OF SOCIAL SERVICE.**

“We would remind our pastors and churches that their community problems are common problems, which cannot be met except by close co-operative action, and we recommend that in every community the churches organize a federation in this and the many other interests which they are finding in common.

“We recommend that church federations make **IMMEDIATE SURVEYS** of their communities and adopt the plans of this Commission and the constituent bodies for a social evangelism, and that such churches and federations in local communities enter into the closest co-operation with every organization in their midst devoted to the work of social uplift.”

#### **EXHIBIT T.**

### **A CITY RELIGIOUS AND SOCIOLOGICAL SCHEDULE**

Recommended by the Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

#### **I.—Population.**

1. Total population.
2. Population by nationalities.
3. What nationality is becoming dominant?
  - (a) In numbers.
  - (b) In influence.

4. Is the population increasing or decreasing, and why?

## II.—Church Life.

1. How many churches?
2. Are they federated?
3. Total number church membership in community?
4. Total Sunday School enrollment.
5. Total enrollment in church Young People's Societies.
6. Total attendance on churches.
  - (a) Morning.
  - (b) Evening.
7. Is there a Ministers' Association?
8. What part does it take in improving social conditions?
9. Is there a Y. M. C. A.? A Y. W. C. A.?
10. What are they doing to improve social conditions?
11. What statements are there made relating to the other churches?

## III.—Education.

1. Population of school age.
  - (a) Number in school.
  - (b) Why is balance not in school?
2. Is there medical inspection of school children? To what extent?
3. Are there manual training and domestic science? In what grades?
4. Is there vocational guidance? Continuation schools? To what extent.

5. What facilities are there for popular education?
  - (a) Libraries.
  - (b) University extension courses.
  - (c) Social centers.
  - (d) Lecture courses.
  - (e) Reading circles.

#### **IV.—Recreation.**

1. What organized recreation is provided?
  - (a) Playgrounds.
  - (b) School athletics.
  - (c) By religious agencies.
  - (d) Boys' and girls' clubs.
  - (e) By athletic, social or recreational clubs.
2. What amusements are operated for private profit, and how are they regulated?
3. Which of these privately owned amusements are vicious, and in what respects?
4. What provision is there for the social life of young people living in furnished rooms?

#### **V.—Health.**

1. (a) Death rate.
  - (b) Infant mortality.
2. (a) How many health officers?
  - (b) Their functions?
3. What is the annual budget of the Health Department?
4. Does the Health Department control contagious diseases? How?
  - (a) Does it educate the community in measures of prevention? How?

5. In what way do the churches co-operate with the Health Department?
6. What community provision is made for the care of the sick?
  - (a) Hospitals.
  - (b) Dispensaries.
  - (c) Visiting nurses.
  - (d) Do the churches share in or co-operate with this provision for the care of the sick?
7. What provision is made for the further care of convalescents discharged from hospitals?
8. What occupational diseases exist in your community? What measures are taken for their prevention?

#### **VI.—Housing.**

1. Any slum section of insanitary or congested housing?
  - (a) What are the sanitary defects in the houses and surrounding the houses in this section?
  - (b) Greatest number of people per room?
  - (c) Who owns these houses?
2. What laws relating to such conditions? In what respects are they enforced and by whom?
3. How many boarding houses or furnished room houses?
4. How many people room in these houses?
  - (a) Single.
  - (b) Married.

**VII.—Labor.**

1. In what ways do the churches show their interest in organized labor?
2. Number of workers.  
In industrial establishments:  
(a) Men. (b) Women. (c) Children.  
In mercantile establishments:  
(a) Men. (b) Women. (c) Children.
3. Working day.  
(a) Industrial establishments:  
Longest; shortest; average.  
(b) Mercantile establishments:  
Longest; shortest; average.  
(c) On the farm:  
Longest; shortest; average.  
(d) In the kitchen:  
Longest; shortest; average.
4. How much night work?  
For men; women; children.
5. How much seven-day work?  
For men; women; children.
6. Wages: Highest; lowest; average of lowest paid groups?  
(a) In industrial establishments:  
Men; women; children.  
(b) In mercantile establishments:  
Men; women; children.  
(c) Farm work:  
Men; women; children.  
(d) Are wages generally paid by check?



7. What laws protect the health and safety of the workers? In what respect are they enforced?
8. What provision is there to meet periodic unemployment?
9. What proportion of workers are periodically unemployed, and why?
10. Number of Trade Unions? Their total membership? Are they federated? Where do they meet?

#### VIII.—Immigrants.

1. Does your immigrant population reside in colonies, and where is it distributed?
2. Are housing and living conditions in immigrant sections below the average of the community? In what respects?
3. What is being done for the immigrants by their own societies?
4. What contact is there between the community and the immigrant: In night schools; in social centers; in school buildings; in churches by:
  - (a) Religious services.
  - (b) Classes in English.
  - (c) Classes in Citizenship.

#### IX.—Charities.

1. What voluntary charitable agencies exist?
2. In what way are they organized for co-operative work?
3. What relief work is done by churches? What degree of co-operation between them?

4. In what respects do the private charitable agencies and the churches co-operate?
5. What is the city, county or state provision for the relief of poverty and for the care of defectives and dependents? In what respects do the churches co-operate with these institutions?
6. What is done with an unemployed homeless person?

#### **X.—Delinquency.**

1. (a) Any juvenile court?  
(b) Probation officers?  
(c) Separate confinement of juvenile prisoners before and after sentence?
2. What provisions are made for the release of adult prisoners on probation?
3. What are the conditions of cleanliness, health, and crowding in jail, police station, lock-up?
4. How are the prisoners employed?
5. What is done for the discharged prisoners?

#### **XI.—Public Morals.**

1. Who is legally responsible for the care of public morals?
2. Number of saloons.
3. Number of gambling houses.
4. Number of houses of prostitution.
5. Is there a segregated district?
6. What regulations are there concerning the sale of liquor; gambling; prostitution; and how enforced?
7. What regulation is there of picture shows,

theaters, and public dance halls in their relation to public morals, and how enforced?

8. What regulation is there regarding the sale of "drugs"? How enforced?

### **XII.—Civics.**

1. How is the community governed?
2. What are the departments of its government and the functions of their heads?
3. Is there any voluntary organization for the specific purpose of improving local government, such as a city club or civic league?
4. What points of contact have been developed between the churches and the governmental agencies of the city?

### **"WHAT EVERY CHURCH SHOULD KNOW ABOUT ITS COMMUNITY."**

Prepared for the National Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of Churches, by Secretaries Henry A. Atkinson, Congregational Department of Social Service; Samuel Zane Batten, Baptist Department of Social Service and Brotherhood; Frank M. Crouch, Episcopal Joint Commission on Social Service (interdenominational); and Harry F. Ward, Methodist Federation for Social Service.

Excellent outlines for a rural religious and sociological survey may be secured from Rev. S. E. Gill, Secretary of the Commission on Country Life, Columbus, Ohio. Messrs. Pinchot and Gill have also made rural surveys of sections of Vermont. The Presbyterians lead in survey of

rural work. "A Method of Making a Social Survey of a Rural Community," University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, by C. J. Galpin, is an excellent piece of work. It may be secured of Social Service Commission of Northern Baptist Convention (Circular 29), 1701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### **EXHIBIT U. QUESTIONS.**

1. Study the "Form of Schedule" and develop one of your own—select any community problem you wish. As a suggestion, treat the Playground Movement of your city or town.
2. What is the Ohio law as regards the harboring of "minors," the selling or giving cigarettes to minors, gambling?
3. How would you meet the criticism that your city has not "sufficient funds" to develop community centers with provision for play and recreation? What provision does Ohio make concerning recreation legislation? What provision does your State make?
4. What do you think of the advisability of having a City Director of Play activities?
5. Is the "Mother's letter," as quoted in the study, typical of the condition in many homes? What would you do if such a letter came to you?
6. What is the greatest problem in the growing life of your city? Is it the proper use of "leisure" time? Is it a more amicable relation between capital and labor? Is it the problem of women or children working in in-

dustries? Is it the problem of the un-churched? Discuss freely.

7. Can you define the purpose and methods of the Department of Religious Education in your city?
8. Are you familiar with the arguments advanced for the city control of pool rooms and bowling alleys? Are these principles quite applicable to other forms of public amusement? Discuss.
9. What city authorities are expected to enforce the new ordinance of July 8, 1918? What is the present status of this agitation?
10. What do you think of the suggestion of developing four community centers—situated in different sections of the city? How would you develop this project? Discuss freely.
11. What do you think of a community center for the colored people of the city? How about a downtown social center for workingmen? For the foreigners of Ironville and East Toledo?
12. Do you favor a wider use of the school buildings as neighborhood centers?
13. Is it feasible for the workingmen to use Swayne Field, Scott High and Waite High athletic fields for play activities, when not in use by ballplayers and students? Discuss freely.
14. What do you think of the advisability of having folk Plays, pageantry, community festivals, community singing and public lectures?

How would you develop this kind of work in your city or town?

15. Are you familiar with the causes of juvenile delinquency in your city? What is the method of treatment? Have your young people's society to appoint some one to visit the local juvenile court and report his observations.
16. Has your city a Recreation Commission? Has the Board of Trade, the Commerce Club or the Chamber of Commerce a department of recreation? What are its special activities?
17. What provision for play is made by our great industrial concerns for its employees?
18. What are the terms for membership in the local Y. M. C. A. or Y. W. C. A.? Are you familiar with the educational work of these institutions?
19. What provision for sex education to growing boys and girls is made in your city?
20. Are you familiar with all of the injurious agencies of social destruction in your neighborhood? Has your church a Church Visitor? Do you follow up "newcomers" in your neighborhood? Have you a Men's Brotherhood?

#### **EXHIBIT V.**

#### **SOCIAL AGENCIES OF A NATIONAL SCOPE.**

(These agencies will assist in advising and aiding societies and communities in developing a social survey.)

- American Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, 1211 Cathedral Street, Baltimore, Md.
- American Association for Labor Legislation, 131 East 23rd Street, New York City.
- American Civic Association, 913 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
- American Institute of Social Service—Bible House, Astor Place, New York City.
- American Public Health Association, 755 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
- American Social Hygiene Association, Inc., 105 West 40th St., New York City.
- American Unitarian Association, Department of Social and Public Service, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
- Boys' Club Federation, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.
- Charity Organization Department, Russel Sage Foundation, 130 East 22nd Street, New York City.
- Committee for Immigration in America and National Americanization Committee, 20 West 34th Street, New York City.
- Committee of One Hundred on National Health, 203 East 27th Street, New York City.
- Committee on Provision for the Feeble Minded, Empire Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Department of Child Helping: Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22nd Street, New York City.

- Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America: Commission on the Church and Social Service, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.**
- Federated Boys' Club, 35 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.**
- International Committee of Y. M. C. A., 124 East 28th St., New York City.**
- Immigrants' Protective League, 743 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.**
- Joint Commission on Social Service of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Church Mission House, 281 4th Ave., New York City.**
- Legal Aid, Chicago Society, 31 Lake St., Chicago, Illinois.**
- National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, 105 East 22nd St., New York City.**
- National Board of Y. W. C. A. Associations, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City.**
- National Child Labor Committee, 105 East 22nd St., New York City.**
- National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 50 Union Square, New York City.**
- National Committee on Prisons, Columbia University, New York City.**
- National Committee on the Protection of Feeble-mindedness, Empire Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.**
- National Consumers' League, 289 4th Ave., New York City.**



- National Federation of Settlements, 20 Union Park, Boston, Mass.
- National Federation of Remedial Loan Association, 130 East 22nd St., New York City.
- National Housing Association, 105 East 22nd St., New York City.
- National League of Women Workers, 35 E. 30th St., New York City.
- National Probation Association, The Capitol, Albany, N. Y.
- Playground and Recreation Association of America, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.
- Society of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis, 105 West 40th St., New York City.

**SURVEY OF EAST SIDE OF TOLEDO** Of the 187 places licensed in the city (up to March 11, 1919), 48, or 25.6 per cent are located on the East Side. These 48 places have 161 pool tables and 4 bowling alleys. They are distributed as follows: Sixteen places have one table, two of these have two bowling alleys each; fifteen places have two tables; seven have three tables; six have four tables; two have five tables and two places have six tables.

During the years, 1916-18, there were 85 public pool halls in East Toledo. As is now characteristic of 31 places—many of the 85 had but one or two pool tables. The reason for the small number of tables in each place is quite evident. There are many coffee houses which serve as social centers. Here a large number of aliens and immigrants con-

gregate. A small "dinky" lunch counter is usually seen where sandwiches, goulash and abbreviated meals are served.

These coffee houses have served as the only social melting-pot of these people—not only in East Toledo but the entire city. With no supervision and contact with American people and customs—the centers have fairly teemed with violation of gambling laws, sales of intoxicating liquors, immoral conditions, extravagant and seditious utterances and even served as "fences" for stolen goods. They have also served as the "poor man's club" and have functioned largely as a place for manipulating the immigrant by the "ward heeler" and "gamester."

In connection with pool halls, Chief of Police Herbert informed the investigator that the worst conducted pool halls were those which had but one or two tables. The reason is self-evident—~~in all~~ the necessary revenue for their support must come from other forms of business activity than that afforded by so small a number of tables.

Card games, games of chance and gambling in many forms flourished greatly during the years, 1916 to 1918. When the great war came on, many of these immigrants received more money for their labors than they had ever before seen. As they could not send this money back to their homeland for the support of their families, much of it was squandered in gambling and vice here. It was in view of this fact, that the new pool room ordinance specifically prohibited the selling of dope,

gambling and playing of cards in pool halls.

It is also significant that the number, 85, has decreased to 48 pool halls—even though the city has increased about 30 per cent in population, or 60,000 persons. Still, there are many persons who earnestly contend that legislation cannot make better moral conditions—strange is it not?

Eighteen, or 37 per cent of the pool halls are also connected with saloons or places where liquor is dispensed.

Toledo did well her part in the winning of a world war. She now has the privilege and responsibility of giving moral endorsement and financial support to the greatest social and national problem facing the American nation today—the thorough assimilation of the immigrant.

The industries which make the greater use of these workmen are under peculiar obligation to see that these people have a Social Center, pretentious and dignified and a constructive program inaugurated, which will develop sympathy, reciprocation and co-operation on their part.

Suspicion, threats and physical violence are poor substitutes for personal social contact, educational and religious interest. The time is ripe for action. The sum of \$6000 would make possible the hire of a building, leader and stenographer. Valuable service could and would be given to this work by many Toledoans—men and women who have had training in social work and whose lives are devoted to the assistance of their fellow-beings along constructive lines.

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